



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

OCTOBER 13, 2004

MR ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT #6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

Subject: FILE 105 153080 (HQ)

FOIPA No. 0994092- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

☒ (b)(1)

☒ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3) The National Security Act

Of 1947 and CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

211 page(s) were reviewed and 124 page(s) are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☐ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s) 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description - COVER SHEET

03/19/1966

□

Total Deleted Page(s) - 87

Page 21 ~ Duplicate to page 10
Page 22 ~ Duplicate to page 11
Page 23 ~ Duplicate to page 12
Page 24 ~ Duplicate to page 13
Page 25 ~ Duplicate to page 14
Page 26 ~ Duplicate to page 15
Page 27 ~ Duplicate to page 16
Page 28 ~ Duplicate to page 17
Page 29 ~ Duplicate to page 18
Page 30 ~ Duplicate to page 10
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Page 39 ~ Duplicate to page 10
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Page 43 ~ Duplicate to page 14
Page 44 ~ Duplicate to page 15
Page 45 ~ Duplicate to page 16
Page 46 ~ Duplicate to page 17
Page 47 ~ Duplicate to page 18
Page 61 ~ b7C
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Page 89 ~ Duplicate to page 82
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Page 107 ~ Duplicate to page 86
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Page 109 ~ Duplicate to page 88
Page 110 ~ Duplicate to page 82
Page 111 ~ Duplicate to page 83
Page 112 ~ Duplicate to page 84

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984092

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2008 BY 60290aucbce/ad/jms

3/19/66

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI *Indep. reference*

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-78583) (P)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE PHILIP OF ENGLAND TO
THE UNITED STATES, MARCH, 1966
IS-ENGLAND

ReBuairtel, 2/18/66; NY airtel, 3/17/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of
an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

The SA of the FBI who observed the demonstration
in the vicinity of the Pierre Hotel, 61 Street and
Fifth Avenue, NYC, is SA [redacted] b7C

The Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, and
the Department of State Security, NYC, were aware of
the demonstration mentioned in enclosed LHM.

The indices of the NYO contain no information
identifiable with the Friends of Rhodesia.

The leaflet mentioned in enclosed LHM will be
retained as a 1 A exhibit in instant file.

- 3 - Bureau (ENCLS. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (ENCLS. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York

CJP:aff
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 25 1966

62 APR 3 1966

file in 97-new with cog enclosure
re Friends of Rhodesia

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-5111-164

NY 105-78583

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to Newark for their information.

The above is submitted for information.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

3-21-66, 1966

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Room b7C
☒ Attention
☒ Return to
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Friends of Rhodesia
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3-21-66 Searcher Initials ef

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER NA SERIAL _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 06-19-2004 BY 60290AUCBCE/AG/JMS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 19, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-12-2004 BY 60290AUCDCB/AJ/JMS

Visit of His Royal Highness Prince
Philip of England to the United
States, March, 1966

On March 19, 1966, Detective [redacted]
Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police
Department, advised that the New York City Police
Department was in receipt of information that a group
which identified itself as Friends of Rhodesia had
requested permission to stage a demonstration in the
vicinity of the Pierre Hotel, Fifth Avenue and 61st
Street, New York City, at noon of that date. b7C

At 12:30 PM on March 19, 1966, a Special
Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed
a demonstration which was held in the vicinity of the
Pierre Hotel, 61st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York
City, by the Friends of Rhodesia, 507 Fifth Avenue,
New York 10017, New York. This demonstration consisted
of approximately ten individuals carrying placards and
one individual distributing a leaflet on a letterhead
printed Friends of Rhodesia, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York
10017, New York, telephone number OX 7-5895. This
leaflet briefly states "The United States is assisting
Britain in an attempt to destroy the elected Government
of Rhodesia, which has declared its independence of
Britain and further makes reference to Britain's and
the United States boycott and sanctions against Rhodesia
and to the voting rights that Britain wants to give to
those over a certain age whether they understand what
it signifies or not".

The demonstrators carried placards with some
of the following inscriptions:

105-153080-X

~~97-50671~~

ENCLOSURE

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

Visit of His Royal Highness Prince
Philip of England to the United
States, March, 1966

"Trade Embargoes are Illegal"

"Britain exports guns to Reds"

"Keep Red hands off Rhodesia"

"Will Rhodesia be sold to the Reds like Cuba?"

"Same constitution since 1923. Forty-three years
of Peace"

"P.M. Ian Smith, the George Washington of Rhodesia"

The above demonstration terminated at 1:00 PM.
No incidents occurred.

[redacted] New York City Police Department,
on duty at the demonstration advised that a [redacted]
identified himself as the leader of the group that demonstrated
as well as a [redacted]

b7C

b7C

During the above demonstration, His Royal Highness
Prince Philip of England was attending a private reception
at the residence of the British Consul General, One Beekman
Place, New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2004 BY 60294UCBCE/AG/JSB

SAC, New York

3/25/66

Director, FBI

**FRIENDS OF RHODESIA
RA - RHODESIA**

*Ans. let will
be submitted
6-17-66
BMB*

*0-1 NY
6/10 - BMB*

4

lt

Reurairtel 3/19/66 captioned "Visit of His
Royal Highness Prince Philip of England to the
United States, March, 1966, IS - England," your file
105-78583.

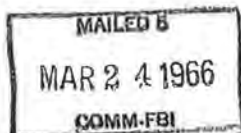
Review of Bufiles has disclosed no information
identifiable with group known as "Friends of Rhodesia."

It is requested that you conduct appropriate
investigation to determine whether the activities of
this group may be such as to bring it within the purview
of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

HJJ:gas
(4)

NOTE:

Referenced airtel and enclosure reported demonstration
in vicinity of Pierre Hotel, 61st Street and Fifth Avenue,
New York, by Friends of Rhodesia. This demonstration consisted
of approximately ten individuals carrying placards and one
individual distributing a leaflet on the letterhead of the
organization. Leaflet briefly stated U. S. was assisting
Britain in an attempt to destroy Government of Rhodesia, which
had declared its independence from Britain, and briefly
mentions boycotts and sanctions against Rhodesia.



105-153080-X1-

REC-19

17 MAR 25 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE MAY 10 1966	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/7/66 - 4/18/66
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE, aka Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI)		REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b7C	TYPED BY :mbb

DECLASSIFIED BY 60300AUCDC/AG/MS
ON 08-20-2004

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - RHODESIA
RA - RHODESIA

3/13/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Jay 19th
REASON FCIM 11 1-2.4.2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5/10/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

Two copies of an advertisement in the form of a handout issued by the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

[redacted] furnished his information as reflected in enclosed report telephonically to [redacted] b7C

WFO indices do not contain any identifiable record on [redacted] the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI). b7C

On 4/5/66, IC [redacted] caused a search to be made of the files of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department, and the Prince George's County, Maryland, Police Department, and was advised that no record was located concerning [redacted] b7C

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. - 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM)
1 - Little Rock (Info) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (Info) (RM)
1 - Savannah (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO (105-10618)

105-153080

MAY 11 1966

MCT-3

REC-42

ST-110

COVER PAGE

Notations

Agency

Request Recd

Date Fwd.

How Fwd.

By

5-24-66

R/S # 4

Bms/m

b7C

(No further investigation)

R/S to WFO
5-24-66 advising
of Bond

NAT. INT. SEC.

89 MAY 25 1966

JUL 17 1966 IAH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 4/8/66, IC [] determined that b7C
no record was contained in the Metropolitan Police Department
(MPD) files concerning [] it is to be noted
that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records
are out of file and not available for review.

On 4/7/66, IC [] caused a search b7C
to be made of the files of Passport Office, United States
Department of State (USDS), and was advised that no identifiable
record was located concerning []

The Bureau may desire to furnish both a copy of
this report together with one copy of the two identical
enclosures to the Registration Section, Internal Security
Division, U.S. Department of Justice (USDJ), so that
the latter office may make a determination as to whether or not
captioned organization should be registered under the provisions
of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended.

Information copies of this report are being furnished
the Buffalo, Little Rock, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Oklahoma
City, and Savannah Offices since advertisements appeared in
newspapers within the territorial limits of these offices
concerning the FRI with the exception of the Buffalo Office;
information copy being furnished the Buffalo Office since the
President of FRI is listed in the advertisements of FRI as
[] of Buffalo, New York. b7C

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

DECLASSIFIED BY 50290AUCBCE/AG/JMS
ON 08 28 2004

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

SA

Office: Washington, D. C.

Date:

MAY 10 1966

Field Office File #: 105-71618

Bureau File #:

Title:

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - RHODESIA
REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

(C) (U)

Synopsis:

b7C

- C -

DETAILS:AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

3/13/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Bg/gkl
REASON - FCI 11, 1-2, 4.2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5/10/86

[redacted] telephonically
contacted the Washington Field Office of the FBI and
advised [redacted]
recently he had received at his home address in the mail,
an unsolicited letter from an organization calling
itself the National Coordinating Committee Friends of
Rhodesian Independence (FRI). He stated the organization
listed its address as 132 - 3rd Street, S.E., Washington,
D. C. (WDC), and added that the letter from this organization
appeared to him to be an attempted campaign to improve the
political image of the Rhodesians. He added that because of
the contents of the letter he thought the FBI might like to
look it over and because of this he was mailing the letter to
the Washington Field Office of the FBI.

b7C

b7D

b7C

The letter referred to by [redacted] was received from him in the mail on March 9, 1966. It consisted of an advertisement the size of a newspaper page concerning information about the current political situation in Rhodesia. It also set out the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence goals as follows:

1. To inform both Congress and the public about Rhodesia;
2. To promote peace and friendship with Rhodesia by the removal of arbitrary and illegal trade sanctions;
3. To urge diplomatic recognition of the Ian Smith government;
4. To encourage American participation in the economic growth of Rhodesia, to the benefit of both Nations;
5. To encourage the timeless and universal principles of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

The advertisement solicited the support of any individuals agreeing with the principles of the organization requesting that they send their donations to the FRI at 132 - 3rd Street, S.E., WDC.

Sub J
This same advertisement lists the president of the organization as TAYLOR CALDWELL, Buffalo, New York, and it also contained a list of co-chairmen of the organization and some members of the organization.

On March 24, 1966, [redacted] Registration Section, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice (USDJ), advised Special Agent [redacted] her files do not contain any record on the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence.

b7C

[redacted] advised Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] he furnished the following information:

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Date 4/6/66

[redacted] prior to making any statement to Special Agents [redacted] both b7C of whom identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was advised that any statement b7D he made would be voluntary and no threats or promises were made to him to induce him to make a statement. Special Agent [redacted] advised [redacted] of his right to consult his attorney prior to making any statement and he was also advised by Special Agent [redacted] that he did not have to make any statement, but that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law.

b7C

b7D

[redacted] furnished the following information:

b7C

b7D

Because of his very strong feeling in connection with the current Rhodesian situation, [redacted]

b7C

b7D

b7C

b7D

On 3/28/66 at Washington, D.C. b7C File # WFO 105-71618

by SAs [redacted] HEW:acd Date dictated 4/4/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-71618

2

The purpose of the organization is to change American foreign policy in the particular aspects concerning independence for small countries.

He explained [redacted]

[redacted] When Algeria was granted its independence from France, it was in effect not really ready for this independence lacking both money and educated personnel to properly run the country and as a consequence, hoodlum elements took over the country and although it did not actually go communist it most assuredly tended to go that way. From this, he learned the lesson that countries that are not prepared for independence should not be granted independence, but that it is the policy of the United States Government that countries, and particularly the smaller countries of Africa, should be granted their independence if they so desire. Basically, the purpose of the organization is to change this American foreign policy to the point where we take a stand that countries not ready for independence because of their lack of educated personnel to run the country should not be granted the independence because as soon as they are, the communists in that country although in most cases numbering a real small minority are able through subversion to take over control of the country. b7C b7D

In the case of Rhodesia, the ruling elements in this country at the present time are educated and strong enough to withstand communist subversion and infiltration and, therefore, should be recognized as an independent country by the United States and given moral support at the very least. He stated, however, American foreign policy in regard to Rhodesia is against recognizing Rhodesia as an independent state and he feels that this policy should be changed in this particular case since Rhodesia has a governing body capable of moving the country ahead as a democratic country.

WFO 105-71618

3

He further stated that the FRI is not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia or any other state and that the only financial income is from individual contributions and membership. He denied receiving support of any kind from anyone directly or indirectly connected with the country of Rhodesia and added that he sees no reason for his organization to exist any longer than perhaps six months at the most since he feels that if Rhodesia can weather this six-month period it will not need any assistance from organizations such as his.

He stated that the closest connection he has with anyone from Rhodesia is that [redacted]

[redacted] He explained that [redacted]

[redacted] and when Rhodesia claimed its independence from Great Britain [redacted]

[redacted] to his knowledge is registered with the United States Department of Justice under provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. The only contact he has with [redacted] is occasionally to check with him on a matter of fact concerning certain aspects of Rhodesia, such as the current population, its exports and imports and so on. He stated in contacting [redacted] for this type information he is merely using him to make sure his facts are correct in any of his writings or speeches.

b7C

b7D

He also stated that [redacted]

[redacted] is also interested in Rhodesia and feels that Rhodesia should be recognized by the United States Government as an independent state [redacted]

b7C

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
[redacted] He stated, however, that for all practical purposes
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] He stated that because of money problems [redacted] organization has only been able to run four or five advertisements in some different newspapers throughout the country pointing out the facts concerning Rhodesia and one of the newspapers selected for this purpose was the "Arkansas Gazette". The reason this newspaper was selected is because it is a well-known paper in Arkansas and citizens there reading the advertisement may be influenced to the extent that they would write their Senator, who happens to be Senator FULBRIGHT, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, and urge him to attempt to change United States foreign policy so that the United States Government takes a more realistic approach to the granting of independence to the small countries and especially the countries in Africa that are not yet ready for independence. b7C b7D

Other advertisements were run in the "Wanderer" issue of March 24, 1966, which he described as a Catholic weekly publication of some influence in the St. Paul, Minnesota, area. Advertisements were also run during March, 1966, in the "Sapulpa Herald", Sapulpa, Oklahoma, "The Augusta Herald", Augusta, Georgia, and "The Shreveport Journal", Shreveport, Louisiana. These papers were selected because of their influence in their area and the cost factor.

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] nor anyone else connected with FRI has given any speeches promoting the organization's goals, [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

He pointed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-71618

5

out that he did not particularly care what reputation a group has [redacted]

b7D

b7C

[redacted] also stated that he would not register under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, because he does not represent any foreign government and does not receive any money from any foreign government, and to register would imply that he should, when in fact, his activities do not require registration.

b7C

b7D

Concerning membership in his organization, he stated he estimates the membership at between 3,000 and 4,000. [redacted]

b7D

b7C

The following is a physical description of [redacted] as obtained from observation and interrogation:

[Large redacted area]

b7C

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] IC [redacted] determined the files of The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, revealed that [redacted] have a satisfactory credit rating. Employment for [redacted] previous employment for [redacted] No employment for [redacted] is shown.

b7C

[redacted] Registration Section Internal Security Division, USDJ, advised SA [redacted] her files do not contain any record on [redacted]

b7C

The Tuesday, April 5, 1966, issue of "The Washington Post" contained a full page advertisement by the FRI which advertisement is the same in all detail as the one which [redacted] had received in the mail from the FRI.

b7C

The April 14, 1966, issue of "The Washington Post," Page A-16 under the "Letters to the Editor" Section contained a letter signed by KENNETH B. LYNN, Executive Secretary, Friends of Rhodesian Independence, Washington, D. C. The letter is as follows:

"RHODESIA'S FRIENDS

"Regarding George Lardner's article 'U.S. Right Rallying to Smith's Rhodesia,' published on April 6, I think it may be of interest to your many readers that of the some 443 words contained in this piece only 35 words were used to describe the substantive position of Friends of Rhodesian Independence, which was clearly described in our full-page advertisement of April 5. Absolutely, no attempt was made to critically discuss the important issues raised by our exposure of the other side of the Rhodesian question.

"Instead, the article devotes over 90 per cent of available space to artfully reprobating the personal beliefs of a few of the many loyal and distinguished Americans who have lent their names and support to our cause. This tactic is, of course, not unexpected. If FRI's membership

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-71618

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

committee were composed entirely of the most innocent and moderate nuns or clergymen in the country, who persisted in telling the American people the truth about Rhodesia, someone somewhere would find something controversial about them; if nothing else their religious affiliations and beliefs.

"The article failed to state the simple fact that our ad does appeal to all shades of opinion because it presents some basic truths about Rhodesia unadorned with the prejudices and requirements of the news managers. We have found that for every 10 Americans we are able to interest in Rhodesia at least eight almost automatically agree with our stand."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE MAY 10 1966	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/7/66 - 4/18/66
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE, aka Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI)		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY :mbb
DECLASSIFIED BY 60290AUCDC/AG/3MS ON 09-20-2004		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - RHODESIA (U) RA - RHODESIA	

- C -

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

Two copies of an advertisement in the form of a handout issued by the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

[REDACTED] furnished his information as reflected in enclosed report telephonically to [REDACTED] b7C

WFO indices do not contain any identifiable record on [REDACTED] or the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI). b7C

On 4/5/66, IC [REDACTED] caused a search to be made of the files of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department, and the Prince George's County, Maryland, Police Department, and was advised that no record was located concerning [REDACTED] b7C

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE. 5 - Bureau (Enc. - 2) 1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM) 1 - Little Rock (Info) (RM) 1 - Milwaukee (Info) (RM) 1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM) 1 - Oklahoma City (Info) (RM) 1 - Savannah (Info) (RM) 1 - WFO (105-71618)		COVER PAGE 3/13/79 Notations CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Bay/gh REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (3) DATE OF REVIEW 5/10/86	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 4/8/66, IC [] determined that no record was contained in the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) files concerning [] it is to be noted b7C that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

On 4/7/66, IC [] caused a search b7C to be made of the files of Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), and was advised that no identifiable record was located concerning []

The Bureau may desire to furnish both a copy of this report together with one copy of the two identical enclosures to the Registration Section, Internal Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice (USDJ), so that the latter office may make a determination as to whether or not captioned organization should be registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended.

Information copies of this report are being furnished the Buffalo, Little Rock, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, and Savannah Offices since advertisements appeared in newspapers within the territorial limits of these offices concerning the FRI with the exception of the Buffalo Office; b7C information copy being furnished the Buffalo Office since the President of FRI is listed in the advertisements of FRI as [] of Buffalo, New York.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290AUCBCE/AG/JMS
ON 08 20 2004

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Enc. to Bureau (2):

WFO 105-71618

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE;
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE, aka
Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI)
IS - RHODESIA (U)
RA - RHODESIA
(OO:WFO)

By report dated 5/10/66.

3/13/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2223 Baj/shu
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/10/86 (3)



TEST YOURSELF ON RHODESIA

Questions:

1. Africans can't vote in Rhodesia: True or False?
2. Rhodesian blacks live in fear of the white police: True or False?
3. White Rhodesians stole the ancestral lands of the black natives: True or False?
4. If Rhodesia remains independent, it will cause a war in Africa: True or False?
5. America has a moral obligation to support the British sanctions against Rhodesia: True or False?
6. Segregation is the law in Rhodesia: True or False?
7. Rhodesia refuses to join the United Nations and help support it: True or False?
8. Christianity would be aided in Africa by the overthrow of the Rhodesian government: True or False?
9. Naturalists and animal lovers should welcome a "return to nature" in Rhodesia: True or False?
10. Education is for "whites only" in Rhodesia: True or False?

Answers:

1. False. Regardless of race, all Rhodesians must meet the same voting requirements of education or in-

If Washington they again face to the universal laration of In world that has tur unique document?

The real question however is clever propaganda distortions, these sentiments? For those Am this Committee is betting that t NO!

Daily, the Rhodesian governme "outlaw" or "unconstitutional." has been completely self-govern British colony in the world! In her independence anytime she Now, socialist Prime Minister that promise, in spite of the I their lives for Britain in her pendence Britain has granted colonies, such as Nigeria, Gl desia's legal status in the fami as ours was in 1776!

THE RHODESIAN EXPER

For the truth is that the Rho lels our own history: pioneer : out of a hostile wilderness, th their mother country, and a that it not pass judgment be And the fact is that Rhodesia entire precarious position ir desia falls both South Afr likely follow, leaving the e anti-Western hands.

DECOLONIZATION

But, you ask, if Rhodesia is West, why the bitter hostili

n and Jefferson were alive today, would
e a sympathetic world ready to harken
sal and timeless language of their Dec-
pendence, *or would they face a hostile and cynical*
ed its back on the priceless sentiments contained in that

whether YOU, in the face of
ave turned YOUR back on
icans who are truly informed,
e answer will be a resounding

it is smeared as being "rebel,"
But the truth is that Rhodesia
g since 1923, longer than any
39, Britain promised Rhodesia
anted it!

arold Wilson has welshed on
odesians who have laid down
rs, and in spite of the inde-
all her unprepared African
a, Kenya, etc. Clearly, Rho-
of nations is at least as secure

ICE

ian experience *exactly paral-*
ers carving a civilized Nation
eing abused and betrayed by
5 only of the outside world
getting all the facts.

become the key to the West's
Afro-Asian world. If Rho-
nd Portuguese Africa will
vast and rich Continent in

portant to America and the
urd her? What has she done

This has been the real tragedy of the Congo, Algeria, and
Vietnam; tragedies that have benefited only the communists,
who have made this false decolonization doctrine the corner-
stone of their present policy of subversive "national libera-
tion" wars of conquest! In these unhappy countries most
Americans had difficulty in seeing the parallel with their own
colonial past; in Rhodesia they can!

WHILE OUR BOYS BLEED AND DIE

In the last quarter of 1965 alone, 35 British ships unloaded
badly needed supplies in North Vietnamese harbors. Why—
while our boys bleed and die in Vietnam and while the British
deliver war supplies to *our* enemies in North Vietnam and
Cuba—why should we go along with Britain's trade embargo
against peaceful and anti-communist Rhodesia?

Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia has recently offered
the United States tangible help, in the form of military units
he can ill afford to spare in the present crisis, in our war
against communism in Vietnam. This Committee can only
pass Mr. Smith's timely question about Britain on to you: "*Is*
it not significant that the socialist regime in Britain has balked
at the idea of committing troops to fight our common enemy
in Vietnam?"

And our government is not, by any means, playing a strictly
secondary role under Britain in the Rhodesia affair. Thus far
the financially hard-pressed British have lost millions because
of their sanctions policy; *were it not for American financial*
underpinning, Prime Minister Wilson's personal vendetta
against the Ian Smith government would soon collapse.

In order to inform our fellow citizens and to coordinate the
~~many local committees being formed in this critical publi-~~

come. Those who don't qualify, including many whites, may vote on the "B" List, which has lower requirements and elects 23% of the legislature.

2. False. Most of the Rhodesian police and army are black.
3. False. When the whites arrived, they found less than 400,000 Africans, most of whom had arrived only 30 years before. Most of the land was uninhabited. The blacks retained their tribal lands, and unlike our Indians, still have them.
4. False. Stability and jobs for Africans means peace and order — not war and chaos — in Africa.
5. False. The British are supplying the Viet Cong, Castro's Cuba, Red China and Russia. Rhodesia has offered to help us in Viet Nam. If there is a moral obligation, it is our obligation to remember our own history and our own Declaration of Independence.
6. False. Segregation of public facilities, busses, parks, hotels, etc., is forbidden by law.
7. False. Rhodesia has been kept out of the United Nations by the communist and Afro-Asian blocs.
8. False. The lessons of the Congo, Kenya, Ghana and now Nigeria show us that premature African rule leads to persecution of Christians of both races and a return to paganism . . . even cannibalism.
9. False. The failure of law and order that comes with the end of responsible government in Africa has brought the danger of extinction to nearly 200 kinds of animals within ten years in all the black-ruled nations to the north of Rhodesia.
10. False. Rhodesia has a higher proportion of African children in school than any other nation except South Africa.

to merit this abuse? The answer is the policy of "decolonization" and the fear of certain influential politicians who are determined to destroy Rhodesia's independence for the sake of a few.

This clique, which has shamelessly betrayed the nation's independence, is well aware that both public and official opinion is turning against them. It is on to the fact that their pet strategy of a bridge between ourselves and the world is every communist-oriented, native-born politician, whether he has the support of his constituents or not, a chaotic failure. As Mr. Ralph D. Smith, a member of the Rhodesian Parliament, said from Rhodesia:

"There is general agreement here among our spokesmen and objective foreign observers that the policy of *immediate* equalization of the races is the work of a small and unrepresentative group of African extremists of bordering to bordering to indirectly by international Communist influence. Compare the situation in the Congo with that of the nations of Africa—with that of the situation in the Congo is startling."

Thus by "decolonization" these politicians are ridding itself of abusive government as the United States did in 1776. "The policy of *decolonization* by giving political control to the natives." And not after due time, of responsible self-government, but the consequences.

National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI):

PRESIDENT: TAYLOR CALDWELL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CO-CHAIRMEN: ROBERT L. WYCKOFF, M.D., Friends of Rhodesian Independence, GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.; JOHN M.D., Friends of Rhodesia, NEW YORK, N. Y.; FRANK C. ADAMS, JR., N. H. Committee in support of Rhodesian Independence, PITTSFIELD, N. H.; J. EVETTS HALEY, Friends of Rhodesia, CANYON, TEXAS; ROBERT L. WYCKOFF, Friends of Rhodesian Independence, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; IAN K. MACDOUGAL, Friends of Rhodesian Independence, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; SAMUEL G. DICKSON, Fair Play for Rhodesia Committee, ATHERTON, CALIF.

MEMBERS: STANLEY M. ANDREWS, Washington, D. C.; AUSTIN J. APP, PH.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; J.S.D., PH.D., Memphis, Tenn.; BRYTON BARRON, Springfield, Va.; ADM. PARKE H. BRADY, RET., MARY D. CAIN, Summit, Miss.; MRS. F. R. CARLTON, Dallas, Tex.; CONRAD CHAPMAN, Boston, Mass.; M. COOKE, RET., Sonoma, Calif.; LUCILLE CARDIN CRAIN, New York, N. Y.; COL. CURTIS B. DALL, Pa.; MARY BARCLAY ERB, Washington, D. C.; D. BRUCE EVANS, Washington, D. C.; HON. LOUIS F. GARDNER, Calif.; LAVONNE D. FURR, Houston, Texas; DEVIN GARRITY, New York, N. Y.; HON. GEORGE GORDON, Md.; RICHARD L. HIRSHBERG, Washington, D. C.; ROBERT P. JONAS, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; MARK M. JONAS, N. J.; ROBERT KUTTNER, PH.D., Omaha, Neb.; VERNON LINDERMAN, Bakersfield, Calif.; W. D. MANN, W. BRILEY MORRISON, Front Royal, Va.; R. P. OLIVER, PH.D., Urbana, Ill.; HON. JOHN SCHMITZ, CYRIL STEVENSON, JR., Berkeley, Calif.; JOAN TIERNEY, Glen Rock, N. J.; REV. BOB WELLS, Anaheim, Calif.

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er is that America's postwar "Africa for the Africans," so-
cians, has been exposed by
fraud and fake it is!

sly perverted our great tradi-
by supporting this policy, is
al opinion is rapidly catching
theme of creating a socialist
ne communists by supporting
e revolutionary; regardless of
is own people, is a costly and
le Toledano recently reported

ere among both government
n observers that the demand
e franchise is limited to a small
men who are directed by Af-
otalitarian states and financed
munist paymasters . . . Com-
—or in any other of the new
Rhodesia. The contrasts are

people do *not* mean a civilized
control by its mother country,
They mean *destroying civili-*
ol, literally, "back to the In-
when the natives are capable
but right now, regardless of

many local committees being formed on this critical public
issue, a group of concerned Americans have formed the NA-
TIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS
OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE. The Committee's goals
are:

1. To inform both Congress and the public about Rhodesia;
2. To promote peace and friendship with Rhodesia by the removal of arbitrary and illegal trade sanctions;
3. To urge diplomatic recognition of the Ian Smith gov-
ernment;
4. To encourage American participation in the economic
growth of Rhodesia, to the benefit of both Nations;
5. To encourage the timeless and universal principles of
our Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

*If you believe as we do, that the peoples of Rhodesia have
earned and deserve their independence, then set everything
else aside and write or wire your congressman and senators
and the President. ASK THEM if the above facts add up to
making an enemy of this friendly little country, TELL THEM
to follow the lead of such courageous congressmen as H. R.
Gross, Richard L. Roudebush and John Ashbrook. Then, send
whatever contribution you can afford to this Committee for
placing this advertisement in key newspapers which have not
carried it. Each contributor who desires will receive an Inde-
pendence Kit containing a "support Rhodesia" bumper strip,
copies of this ad and other useful items to aid your individual
efforts. Please use the handy coupon below.*

To: NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE,
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE (FRI)
132 Third Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003

Please be assured of my support for Rhodesian Independence.

I want to help by the enclosed contribution of \$.....

☐ Please send me a "SUPPORT RHODESIA" bumper strip.

☐ Please send me the Independence Kit, including a "SUPPORT RHO-
DESIA" bumper strip, copies of this advertisement and information
which will be helpful to me in reaching others with the truth about
Rhodesia, or in organizing a local committee.

Name

Address

OVE, CALIF.; ROBERT
Support of Rhode-
RAYMOND H. WAG-
of Rhodesian Inde-
NS, GA.

Pa.; ALFRED AVINS,
Washington, D. C.;
ass.; ADM. CHARLES
, RET., Philadelphia
FRANCIS, San Mateo,
OLDSBOROUGH, Balti-
M. JONES, Princeton,
LONE, Dothan, Ala.;
, Santa Ana, Calif.;
eim, Calif.

um provided that no alterations or omissions are made

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE: MAY 25 1966

FROM: J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security DivisionALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290AUC/BJR/ag/jms

b7C

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE,
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE (FRI)
REGISTRATION ACT

On April 5, 1966 a full page advertisement bearing the name of the subject organization, setting forth the purposes of the organization and soliciting donations appeared in The Washington Post. In this advertisement the subject listed its address as 132 Third Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. There also appeared a list of names including the President, Co-Chairmen and Members. A copy of this list is enclosed.

Because of the nature of this organization there is a possibility that it may have an obligation to register pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. It is therefore requested that an investigation be instituted to determine, if possible, if the subject is acting under the direction or control of, collecting contributions for, or engaging in any other activities on behalf of the Government of Rhodesia [redacted] the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington, D. C. or any other foreign principal so as to bring it within the purview of the Act.

Enclosure

O-6 to Ass't. Atty. Gen.
Yeagley 5/31/66

advising that a report
in this matter (SA [redacted])
dated 5-10-66, WFO
was sent to him on 5-24-66, EX-104

- Brief

ENCLOSURE

69 JUN 17 1966

EXP. PROC.
33 MAY 25 1966

REC 12

REC 25

can

11 MAY 25 1966

NAT. INT. SEC.

105-153080

b7C

South Africa.

National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI):

PRESIDENT: TAYLOR CALDWELL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CO-CHAIRMEN: ROBERT L. WYCKOFF, M.D., Friends of Rhodesian Independence, GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.; ROBERT JOHN, M.D., Friends of Rhodesia, NEW YORK, N. Y.; FRANK C. ADAMS, JR., N. H. Committee in Support of Rhodesian Independence, PITTSFIELD, N. H.; J. EVETT HALEY, Friends of Rhodesia, CANYON, TEXAS; RAYMOND H. WAGONER, Friends of Rhodesian Independence, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; IAN K. MACDOUGAL, Friends of Rhodesian Independence, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; SAMUEL G. DICKSON, Fair Play for Rhodesia Committee, ATHENS, GA.

MEMBERS: STANLEY M. ANDREWS, Washington, D. C.; AUSTIN J. APP, PH.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; ALFRED AVINS, J.S.D., PH.D., Memphis, Tenn.; BRYTON BARRON, Springfield, Va.; ADM. PARKE H. BRADY, RET., Washington, D. C.; MARY D. CAIN, Summit, Miss.; MRS. F. R. CARLTON, Dallas, Tex.; CONRAD CHAPMAN, Boston, Mass.; ADM. CHARLES M. COOKE, RET., Sonoma, Calif.; LUCILLE CARDIN CRAIN, New York, N. Y.; COL. CURTIS B. DALL, RET., Philadelphia, Pa.; MARY BARCLAY ERB, Washington, D. C.; D. BRUCE EVANS, Washington, D. C.; HON. LOUIS FRANCIS, San Mateo, Calif.; LAVONNE E. FURR, Houston, Texas; DEVIN GARRITY, New York, N. Y.; HON. GEORGE GOLDSBOROUGH, Baltimore, Md.; RICHARD L. HIRSHBERG, Washington, D. C.; ROBERT P. JONAS, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; MARK M. JONES, Princeton, N. J.; ROBERT KUTTNER, PH.D., Omaha, Neb.; VERNON LINDERMAN, Bakersfield, Calif.; W. D. MALONE, Dothan, Ala.; W. BRILEY MORRISON, Front Royal, Va.; R. P. OLIVER, PH.D., Urbana, Ill.; HON. JOHN SCHMITZ, Santa Ana, Calif.; CYRIL STEVENSON, JR., Berkeley, Calif.; JOAN TIERNEY, Glen Rock, N. J.; REV. BOB WELLS, Anaheim, Calif.

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105-1534-2
ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI

(97-5067)

6/17/66

SAC, NEW YORK (97-2594) (P)

FRIENDS OF RHODESIA
RA-RHODESIA

ReBulet 3/25/66.

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DATE 06-17-2004 BY 60230aucbce/ag/jms

The New York indices contain no information identifiable
with [redacted] b7C

On 4/7/66, a telephone call was made to OX 7-5895,
phone number given by [redacted] to the NYCPD as to the organization's
office phone, at which time the operator at that number advised
there was no such organization in that building. She advised
this number was a switchboard located at 507 Fifth Ave., NYC,
used by several offices located in that building. b7C

On 4/29/66, [redacted] NYCPD, advised b7C
the only information they had concerning captioned organization
was that the organization, led by ROBERT JOHN, picketed against
Prince PHILIP at the Hotel Pierre, New York, on 3/19/66.

On 5/13/66, the New York Telephone Company advised there
was no listing for captioned organization.

[redacted] advised that a [redacted]
[redacted] This request was denied by the US Mission because
they had no background information on [redacted] and they did not
know why he wanted to talk to [redacted] b7C

On 5/24 and 6/7/66, BSS, NYCPD, [redacted]
US Mission to the UN, advised they had no additional information
concerning [redacted] or captioned organization. b7C

New York has been unable to locate any bank account
for captioned organization. 105-153080-20

New York will continue to attempt to obtain background
information concerning [redacted] and captioned organization. b7C

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (97-2594)

File in 97-5067

JAG:mfw
54 AUG 1966

b7C

6 AUG 11 1966

NY 97-2594

Will continue to attempt to locate a bank account for captioned organization.

Will recontact sources and informants for any information concerning captioned organization.

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 06-23-2009 BY 60290AUCBCE/NWJ/CHK

Date: 7/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-153080)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-71618) (P)

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE,
aka Friends of Rhodesian Independence
(FRI)
IS - RHODESIA
RA - RHODESIA
(OO:WFO)

ReBuairtel 7/22/66 captioned "VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER
HAROLD WILSON OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES 7/28/ -
29/66, IS - GREAT BRITAIN"; (WFO file 105-74946)

Special Investiga-
tive Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.,
advised WFO SA [] that the organization entitled
"100 Friends of Rhodesian Independence" will picket Blair House
on 7/28/66 and 7/29/66 during the visit of British Prime
Minister, HAROLD WILSON of Great Britain. Picketing on 7/28/66
is scheduled from 9:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. and on 7/29/66 from
6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. [] further advised that the 500^{foot} rule
has been invoked and it is hoped that picketing will be
restricted to U. S. Treasury Building. [] had no informa-
tion that organization had, or had not, requested use of
LaFayette Park.

- ③ - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-74946)

GBN:ljb
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-23

105-153080-3
S/Band

b7C

4 AUG 9 1966

57 AUG 11 1966

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

WFO 105-71618

On 7/28/66, above information furnished to U. S. Park Police [redacted] in absence of Inspector BVE, by WFO SA [redacted] [redacted] stated there is no information known to U. S. Park Police this group has requested use of LaFayette Park for picketing and [redacted] will advise WFO should permission to use LaFayette Park be requested.

b7C

b7C

SA [redacted] on 7/28/66 advised personnel of following listed agencies:

b7C

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Person Notified</u>
4th District OSI	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 150px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
Naval Investigative Service	
Secret Service (Washington Field Office)	
116th INTC Group	

b7C

SA [redacted] furnished above information to [redacted] [redacted] USDS, Division of Protective Security in absence of [redacted] stated this information had been furnished earlier this date by [redacted] of the MPD.

b7C

b7C

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow this matter through liaison with office of MPD Captain THOMAS I. HERLIHY.

August 22, 1966

105-153080-4

REC-108

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DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucba/ag/jws

b7C

Honorable Alphonzo Bell
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

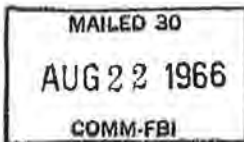
My dear Congressman:

I have received your communication of August 16th,
with enclosures, which are being returned to you.

While I would like to be of service in this matter,
especially in view of your interest, I must advise that information
in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regula-
tions of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand
the reason for this policy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (2)

Aug 22 2 49 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b7C

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior limited correspondence with
Congressman Bell. [redacted] has previously
corresponded with the Bureau, last outgoing 2-3-64. The Friends
of Rhodesian Independence has been the subject of Registration Act
investigation. This organization is engaged in activities to promote
the present administration of Rhodesia.

HRH:lwp
(3) lwp

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

77 SEP 7 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten notes and signatures:
V. J. G. N. P. E.
a
OK

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucbce/ag/jms

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 16, 1966

**Congressional Liaison
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.**

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

Please send reply to the attention
of b7C

Very truly yours

b7C

Los Angeles, California

District.

16-76822-1

EXP. PROC.

35 AUG 19 1966

31

CONFERENCE

105-153080

16 AUG 1966

b7C

REC-108

ENCLOSURE

get to 66
H. H. L. H. H. L.
copies in file for files

2



FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

Newsletter

Vol. 1, No. 3

July, 1966

This newsletter is a service of the National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence. By sharing ideas and programs which have proven successful, we can be more effective in bringing the truth about Rhodesia to the American people. The enthusiastic response to the first two issues of this newsletter have prompted the editors to initiate widespread distribution. It now goes to over 7,000 friends of Rhodesia across the world.

ABOUT THE ISSUES

by Jim Martin

It is the purpose of this editorial to discuss the issues involved in Rhodesia and to evaluate the strategic importance of Rhodesia to the free world. There are many people already aware of many of the issues involved in Rhodesia, so perhaps it would be best to discuss the strategic importance of Rhodesia first.

STRATEGIC LOCATION

Rhodesia is a relatively small country (150,333 sq. mi.) lying in south-central Africa. The strategic position that Rhodesia occupies on the African continent is quite similar to the position that Cuba now occupies only 90 miles from our shores. Indeed, the whole continent of Africa is at stake.

It would be a mistake to make the statement that the Communists are in complete control of Northern Africa, as the degree of communist influence is almost an immeasurable thing. However, it may be stated that they are rapidly gaining control and consolidating their power at an alarming rate. Of course, the granting of independence prematurely to the African Nationalist groups by Great Britain and other colonial powers and United States foreign aid has greatly aided these communist influences. The chaos resulting in many of these countries, including the Congo, Zambia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and others has turned them into a perfect breeding ground for the world wide Communist Conspiracy.

Opposed to this growing communist influence in Africa, we find only Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, and the Portuguese provinces of Mozambique and Angola taking a truly anti-communist stand. The loss of Rhodesia to the communist forces would severely endanger

the loss of the other two powers. It is therefore the communist strategy to take over Rhodesia through their control of the Black Nationalist and in the name of self-determination. The Portuguese provinces of Mozambique and Angola would then be outflanked, and the infiltration of black revolutionaries across their borders could be greatly expanded. The diplomatic pressures now being exerted against Portugal to grant independence could also be expected to increase. Through a combination of diplomatic and terrorist forces, it would not be long before Portugal would succumb. That would leave the Republic of South Africa isolated.

A combination of infiltration from the north and trade sanctions could cause the fall of South Africa. As we can see, Rhodesia is the key, and if Rhodesia is allowed to fall, the loss of all of Africa could be accomplished in the not too distant future.

From a global strategic standpoint, the results could be catastrophic. The vast resources of all of Africa would be in enemy hands, and the trade routes between Western Europe and the Far East and large parts of the Near East could be closed off at any time (through control of the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope). The consequences, from both a military and economic standpoint, of this happening are too numerous to go into here.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

So, let us return to the issues at stake in Rhodesia. First let us examine the primary issue, Rhodesian Independence. The communist strategy for the take-over of colonial possessions was written by Joseph Stalin before the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. In this plan we see the creation of the concept of a nation within a nation, whereby the communists foment a nationalist revolution and demand independence in the name of self-determination.

This process of self-determination has already been successful in such countries as China, Cuba, Algeria, and Indonesia, although the name of the revolution has varied according to local conditions (such as agrarian reform in China and Cuba).

In Africa, we find the formation of Black Nationalist movements such as the Mau Mau in Kenya, all of which claim they represent the people of their countries and use terrorism to gain support.

All of the time of course, they claim to represent a suppressed majority, and this is given much fanfare by the news media. In the name of this suppressed majority (i.e. self-determination), the colony is granted independence and enters a transitory period of chaos in which the communists gain and consolidate their control.

However, there is an exception to this trend. If, for instance, the colony is sufficiently well-controlled by influences other than communists, and there is no real hope for an immediate take-over, independence is deemed "premature," and should be held in abeyance until conditions are "right." This is the present situation in Rhodesia.

Law and order prevail in Rhodesia, the government is stable, and has been successful in controlling the Black Nationalist movement in Rhodesia. The native blacks have been blessed with good government, have observed what has happened to their fellow natives in other African countries after the granting of independence to the Black Nationalists, and have therefore given their full support to the Rhodesian government (this support was issued by a unanimous declaration of the African chiefs).

HISTORY OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Completely aside from the anti-communist argument presented above, the case for Rhodesian Independence can be argued in other ways. To begin with, let us examine the historical development of the present Rhodesian government.

In 1890, Cecil John Rhodes led an expedition to what is now Rhodesia. Several years before, the High Commissioner at the Cape negotiated a treaty with Lobengula, king of the Matabele tribe, in which Lobengula gave the Rhodes' emissaries the monopoly of the minerals of his kingdom. This concession resulted in the formation of the British South Africa Company which was given a royal charter in 1889 to promote trade, commerce, civilization and good government. In 1922, a referendum was held in which the voters chose self-government rather than incorporation into the Union of South Africa. In 1923, Rhodesia was annexed to the Crown and has been self-governing ever since. By the early 1950's Rhodesia could have pressed for and received independence (certainly she could have received Dominion status). Instead, in good faith and for the common good of the membership, she chose to follow the wishes of

105-15-7050-7

During the following decade, the Black Nationalist movement in the non-self-governing colonies of Nyasaland (now Malawi), and Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), through a process of terrorism and intimidation grew in strength and demanded independence. Great Britain, who did nothing to control these movements, yielded to their pressure (and that of other newly independent African nations), drew up hasty constitutions, granted their independence, and thus destroyed the Federation in 1963.

Prior to the break-up of the Federation, the Rhodesians were horrified by the conditions then existing in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland and the British handling of the problem. The Rhodesians then pressed for their own independence which culminated in the 1961 Constitution. The Rhodesians were led by the British Government to believe that the acceptance of the new constitution would lead to complete independence, and passed it by a vote of over 80% of the electorate.

The 1961 Constitution provided for a multi-racial government, whereby the blacks would gradually gain control of the government as they gained in economic and educational status. However, Great Britain did not act in good faith, and added a reservation clause, Section 111, to the constitution already adopted by the Rhodesian electorate. This clause allowed for the British Government to interfere in internal Rhodesian affairs if it so desired. The 1923 Constitution also allowed the British Government to interfere in internal Rhodesian affairs; however, the British had never really exercised this option and had allowed Rhodesia to be completely self-governing (excepting only foreign relations).

Because it appeared that Britain was about to start exercising this option under the 1923 Constitution, the Rhodesians had pressed for and received the 1961 Constitution, and in return had given Britain a number of concessions. The addition by the British Government of the reservation clause in the 1961 Constitution allowed Britain almost as much right to interfere as did the 1923 Constitution.

There were numerous indications that Britain did intend to interfere in important Rhodesia interests, one of which was the British decision to exclude Rhodesia from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1964, a membership Rhodesia had enjoyed since the early 1930's. The British were yielding to pressure exerted by the newly independent African states, avowedly hostile to Rhodesia. One of these nations, Zambia, was using its radio facilities to incite the black Rhodesians into violence and the destruction of private property.

So let us examine the events which led to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Rhodesian Government. Before taking office as Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson defined his attitude



towards Rhodesia in a letter to Dr. Matasa in 1964, in which he said, "The Labour Party is totally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remains under the control of the white minority." In negotiating with Britain, the new Rhodesian Government under Prime Minister Ian Smith leaned over backwards in an attempt to reach an agreement, but every time the Rhodesians would make a concession, the British would demand more. Before leaving England, Ian Smith had this to say:

"Every time we moved towards them they moved further away from us. The British Government has categorically stated that it no longer believes that the 1961 Constitution is an appropriate basis for independence. This is contrary to everything we have been led to believe in the past."

Obviously, Harold Wilson was keeping to his pledge. He would not grant independence unless Rhodesia was immediately turned over to the Black Nationalists. Ian Smith could not possibly be a party to this, because of the chaos and destruction that would inevitably follow.

The following visit of Mr. Wilson to Rhodesia was nothing more than a political stunt in an attempt to prove to the rest of the world that he was bargaining in good faith, which he was not. Further negotiations and indecision could not possibly have helped the cause of Rhodesia, and thus Rhodesia proclaimed her independence on the 11th of November, 1965.

NEWS TIPS

According to the June 20 issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, things are going pretty well for the Rhodesians. According to this report, also, "There is an air of cautious optimism in Rhodesia that a settlement with Great Britain is not far away . . . Rhodesia's negotiators are standing firm on an absolute minimum of 10 years for the transition period from white to black rule in this country . . . Life still seems pretty normal here in Rhodesia. There are worries in rural areas where African terrorists have attacked whites . . . There is little evidence of real distress. Unemployment has not developed as rapidly as Britain expected."

"About one-third of Rhodesia's tobacco crop has been sold in secret. Mineral exports go out close to the normal rate. . . . This viewpoint was confirmed in a discussion with staff members of the Rhodesian Information Office here in Washington, D.C. According to them, private enterprise in Rhodesia has moved in to fill the void left by Seltich sanctions. The Rhodesians were reluctant to reveal any details about their foreign markets, as U.S. and British pressures will close them as soon as they become known.

It might be added that the Rhodesians here in Washington are aware that their primary support in this country is coming from conservatives; however, they do not wish to incur the wrath of our present Administration by aligning themselves with any political faction here, other than in sentiment. There is always the danger that the Administration could expel them from this country.

We have heard that Harold Wilson will be coming to this country sometime near the end of July. One of his primary purposes will be to get U.S. foreign aid flowing into Zambia to help put the "squeeze" on Rhodesia. Members of Congress should be alerted to oppose any expansion of U.S. aid to serve Harold Wilson's personal ambitions.

FOR THE TRIP OF A LIFETIME

Don't miss the exciting

RHODESIAN TOUR—

August 30

RESOLUTION

Below is a copy of a resolution calling for United States recognition of Rhodesia. By typing and mimeographing copies, and moving for its adoption by organizations of all types—political, educational, social and fraternal—to which you may belong, American foreign policy makers will take notice of the great sympathy of the American people for Rhodesian Independence.

After you've presented and passed the resolution, don't forget to let your local newspapers, radio and TV stations know! Write us, including press clippings, so we may keep a list of organizations supporting Rhodesian Independence.

The following is a sample resolution which you may use:

WHEREAS on November 11, 1965, Rhodesia, in assuming the rights due her after more than forty years of responsible self-government, was proclaimed an independent State; and

WHEREAS this decision was made by the freely elected leaders only after every avenue of negotiation with the British Government had failed, and after virtually all British territories on the continent of Africa had been granted all the rights and privileges of free and independent nations; and

WHEREAS Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence has been met by vicious and uncalled for economic and financial sanctions which have deprived its population of required foodstuffs and fuels, and which threaten the peace of Southern Africa and the world; and

WHEREAS the Government of Rhodesia supports the orderly and increasing participation of black Rhodesians in a government which is working toward the advancement of all Rhodesians regardless of color; and

WHEREAS the recognized leaders of Rhodesia's black citizens have unanimously endorsed the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence; and

WHEREAS the United Nations, in clear violation of its own Charter, has permitted Great Britain the unprecedented "right" to use force when there was neither external aggression nor open violence to provoke it, thus further contributing to the unprovoked incitement of terror against the citizens of Rhodesia; and

WHEREAS the Johnson Administration is fully supporting the Socialist government of Great Britain in its vendetta against the free people of Rhodesia, while the same British Government is serving as a principal provisor for the Communist forces which are now engaged in mortal combat with American troops in Vietnam; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the (name of your organization) urges the Government of the United States to 1) accord full diplomatic recognition to the Government of Rhodesia; 2) remove all trade restrictions between the United States and Rhodesia; 3) urge the Government of Great Britain to cease and desist from its reckless and irresponsible actions which are threatening the peace of the world.

FRI NOTES

by John Aard

In order to have the activities of your group included in the next issue, please write the editors, enclosing news releases, and press clippings, if possible.

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

The Orange County, California Chapter of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence has announced the award of the first Rhodesian Independence medal to Dr. Robert Wyckoff for founding the Orange County Chapter. Four key factors of Rhodesia's economy—cattle, maize, hydroelectric production and copper mines are shown on the face of the medal. Its reverse side depicts a profile of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the words "Rhodesian Independence, 11 November 1965." Chapter Chairman, James R. Smeed, announced more medals will be awarded by the Rhodesian government.

An Investment Club has been formed to encourage investment in Rhodesian securities. The yield is generally greater than most American securities. Interested investors are urged to contact Lawrence Wugh & Co., Northern House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury Rhodesia. Those interested in real estate should write Ronald I. Watson Co., P.O. Box 2998, Salisbury. And you never saw such prices! Cattle land sells for \$3 an acre.

In the last two months, the Orange County Chapter has also sold \$35,000 worth of Rhodesian Independence bonds. They have set an investment goal of one million to be reached by the combined efforts of American buyers. Over one million dollars of Rhodesian assets were frozen by our Government when Rhodesia declared its independence. Perhaps it is only just that the American people return this money to the Rhodesian people (Of course, the bonds are redeemable at maturity and pay 4% interest per annum). Anyone interested should contact Mr. Smeed for full information at P.O. Box 613, Garden Grove, California.

ITALY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, NORWAY, SOUTH AFRICA

Many Friends of Rhodesia groups have been formed in Western Europe, South America, and Africa. A French group, *Comite France Rhodesie*, 7 rue Victor Chevreuil, Paris, sent a delegation to Rhodesia soon after independence and issued a report widely read throughout France. The group is actively engaged in rallying the support of the French people behind the Rhodesian Government and have formed branches in many of the major French cities. They issue a splendid journal *France Afrique* which one may receive by writing the Committee. Information on Rhodesian activities in the United States is welcomed by the group, and we suggest you write them as soon as possible at the above address.

An active Friends of Rhodesia organization has been formed in Belgium, called *Comite Belgique-Rhodesie*. They have

engaged in many activities, including meetings, radio and TV appearances, letters to the editor and distribution of educational information on Rhodesia. You may contact the *Comite Belgique-Rhodesie* at 20, Place De L'Altitude Cent; Bruxelles 19.

In Italy, you may contact Dr. Pino Raudi, Via Stresa 121, Rome; in Norway, M. Lehmannfi Camioa Collets Vel 9, Oslo 2; and in the United Kingdom you may contact the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, Calder House, 1 Dover Street, London W.1. There are nearly 150 Friends of Rhodesia groups in the Republic of South Africa. Anyone interested in contacting these groups may do so by writing the Friends of Rhodesia Associations, P.O. Box 2695, Pretoria, South Africa. It is very important for South Africans to know how deeply we appreciate their continued economic, political and moral support of Rhodesia. We must remember that any support given Rhodesia by South Africa is given at the risk of UN embargoes, blockade and, perhaps, military reprisals.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Washington D. C. Chapter has been actively engaged in a campaign on behalf of Rhodesia, talking to members of Congress, State Department Officials and others who are forming or can affect our policy towards Rhodesia. Members feel that they are having a great deal of success in this endeavor.

A "Support Rhodesia" meeting was held by the Chapter, May 28, attended by 59 persons who listened to an excellent presentation on the culture and people of Rhodesia by Mr. Peter Leach-Lewis, a young Rhodesian residing in the Washington area. Afterwards, petitions were circulated for the purpose of presenting them to the British Embassy.

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

The Arlington, Virginia Chapter held a dinner meeting at the University Club of Washington, Wednesday, June 16. Col. A. K. Tigrett, Chairman, explained to the 50 guests and members attending the need for an extensive drive in behalf of U.S. recognition of the Rhodesian government. A program to educate people in the strategic and economic value of Rhodesia to the United States was announced. Many of the members of the Arlington Chapter have friends, relatives and associates who are active or influential in government circles. The editors wish Col. Tigrett the best of luck! You may contact the Arlington, Virginia Chapter at 1111 Army-Navy Drive, Apt. A 109, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

NEW YORK

The New York Friends of Rhodesia held a third meeting and rally in support of Rhodesian Independence at the Overseas Press Club on June 9. Cong. John Ashbrook was scheduled to speak, but was forced to cancel because of unex-

pected activity in the House of Representatives. Instead, Mr. Robert Logan, lecturer and author, spoke on the folly of U.S. policy toward the Smith government and called for an intensive drive in support of U.S. recognition of Rhodesia and received the enthusiastic support of the nearly 250 persons in attendance. "By cutting off Rhodesia's trade through a boycott and sanctions," said Dr. John, "Britain and the United States hope to produce such unemployment, discontent, and strife in Rhodesia that the government is overturned and they have an excuse to intervene by sending troops and colonial officials to rule Rhodesia. Yet, Rhodesia is the only country in Africa where the Union Jack is still flown and where they sing God Save the Queen! From the United States' point of view, Rhodesia is one of the most stable governments in all Africa, and is the only government in Africa which has offered the United States military help in Vietnam."

Members of the New York Chapter are appearing on radio and TV stations to defend the Government of Rhodesia. The editors strongly recommend that all Chapters interested in the future of Rhodesia make plans to defend their views on radio and TV as quickly as possible. And don't forget those letters to the editors! You may contact the New York Chapter at 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. or phone OX-7-5895.

EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

The El Monte Chapter is acting as an intermediary in getting parts for refrigerators, stoves and other appliances for people in Rhodesia who are unable to obtain these things as a result of the embargo. Mrs. Reneau, Chapter Chairman, is in constant contact with many families in Rhodesia and is anxious to have people help her in this tremendously important project. Also, anyone wishing to have a Rhodesian "pen pal" should contact her at his earliest convenience. The Chapter mail box is at 11913 Roseglen St., El Monte, Calif. 91732.

MASSACHUSETTS FRIENDS OF RHODESIA

Mr. JOHN L. BARNES, Chairman of the West Townsend, Massachusetts, Friends of Rhodesia, reports that his group is engaged in a massive letter writing effort directed at Members of Congress and

newspaper editors in the Northeast area. His group picks out two Senators and several members of the House each week as a target. They feel that the volume of mail received at one time will cause them to take a greater notice of the need to alter U.S. policy towards Rhodesia.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA FRIENDS OF RHODESIA

The Central California Committee, Mr. Mark Boutwell, Chairman, is engaged in the task of sending cases of petroleum products to the Rhodesian Government. The first case of 24 quarts was mailed during the first week of June. Mr. Boutwell reports that other groups and individuals he has contacted are preparing to join him in this effort. While the project may be uneconomical, is there a better way of defying Wilson's embargo against Rhodesia?

This Chapter also suggests that a subscription to the *South African Observer* is an excellent way to get first-hand reports on the Rhodesian crisis. To subscribe, send \$7.50 (U.S.) for a one year air mail subscription to Mr. S.E.D. Brown, P.O. Box 2401, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.

Another Friends of Rhodesia group has been formed at Humboldt State College and has slightly over 200 supporters.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA FRIENDS OF RHODESIA

The Savannah Chapter is taking the lead in rallying citizens throughout the State of Georgia to the support of Rhodesian Independence. They are distributing "Friends of Rhodesia" letterheads to members and other new groups and encouraging their members to invest in Rhodesian securities and Independence Bonds.

They are also distributing copies of a weekly bulletin that goes to subscribers in 47 States; many articles and information on Rhodesia are included in the publication. The Georgian Chapter also has a tape of a speech of Rhodesia's Governor-General, Mr. Dupont, given to the American people. Points as far away as Massachusetts and Indiana have received

copies. Interested parties are urged to contact the Savannah Chapter at P.O. Box 1750, Savannah, Georgia 31402.

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Mr. Lawrence L. Ball, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Chapter writes that his group is actively engaged in pro-Rhodesian activities throughout the Province and sends his best wishes to all Friends of Rhodesia in the United States.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Rhodesia Society, 1126 North Vista Street, Los Angeles, California is engaged in an extensive letter writing campaign to enlist the support of Members of Congress in behalf of Rhodesia. This group promises to issue an extensive bulletin of its activities shortly.

PETITION

A petition calling for United States recognition of the Rhodesian Government is also enclosed. Please have as many supporters as possible sign it giving names and addresses, and return it to the editors. We will present the petitions to Government officials at the most opportune time.

WILSON'S VISIT TO THE U.S.

Harold Wilson is presently planning to come to this country for a visit with LBJ at the end of July or early August. As of the time of writing, the exact date has not been announced by the White House, so watch your local papers and news reports for Wilson's itinerary. This will be a great opportunity to flood the White House with letters and wires protesting Wilson's and LBJ's irresponsible harassment of the Rhodesian people, and demand immediate and full diplomatic recognition of the Rhodesian Government. The Washington Chapter of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence will lead a demonstration for Rhodesian Independence in front of the White House during Wilson's visit. We urge Friends of Rhodesia groups across the nation to join with the Washington Chapter by launching similar demonstrations in every American city.

NOTE: We would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to all of our contributors who have made it possible to place our ads in many of the major newspapers across the country, and have made it possible for us to publish this newsletter. All of your generous contributions and letters have been duly noted, and we intend to answer as many of your letters as time will permit. We are presently planning to publish a pamphlet which will be far more comprehensive than our present editorial, and which we hope will be useful to you in your recruiting campaigns to gain more supporters. We have only a limited number of copies of this newsletter available. For those of you who wish to obtain additional copies, they are available at the following prices: 1-9 copies, 10 cents each; 10-99 copies, 8 cents each; 100 or more, 5 cents each. Any additional contributions would be greatly appreciated. Please make checks payable to Friends of Rhodesian Independence, and address all correspondence to us at 132 3rd St. S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Again, many thanks for your fine support. The editors: John Acord, Mike Jaffe, Jim Martin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2004 BY 60290AUCBCE/AG/JMS

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-153080)

DATE: 8/26/66

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-71618) (C)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE, aka
Friends of Rhodesian Independence
(FRI)
IS - RHODESIA
RA - RHODESIA
(OO:WFO)

encl

CC TO	
REQ. REC'D	12-18
JAN 10 1968	
ANC BY	

b7C

COPIES MADE

ReWFOat to Bureau dated 7/28/66.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are five copies, and for the other offices listed one copy each for information purposes of an LHM dated as above and captioned "NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE, IS - RHODESIA, RA - RHODESIA."

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies and for the other offices listed one copy each of a news letter dated July, 1966, put out by the Friends of Rhodesian Independence.

One copy of the LHM and the news letter is being furnished to the listed offices since a review of the news letter indicates that chapters of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence are in existence in cities covered by the offices listed.

- ENCLOSURE
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
 - 2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Richmond (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - Savannah (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - WFO

b7C
AGENCY 2 copies of LHM to CS
REQ REC'D 4-27-67
REP'T FORM 5-3-67
BY FBS. New



HEW:egj

SEP 8 1966

AGENCY AAG
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORM 9-7-66
HOW FORM 8/5
BY BPS/jpa
no further investigation

10 AUG 26 1966

NAT. SEC. *[Signature]*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 105-71618

The Bureau may desire to furnish both a copy of the enclosed LHM together with a copy of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence news letter dated July, 1966, to the Registration Section, Internal Security Division, U. S. Department of Justice, so that this office will have up-to-date information on this organization in order to make a determination as to whether or not captioned organization should be registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended.

[redacted] furnished his information as reflected in enclosed LHM to SA [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] furnished his information as reflected in enclosed LHM to SA [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] was interviewed as reflected in enclosed LHM by SA [redacted]

b7C

SA [redacted] on 7/28/66 advised personnel of the following listed agencies concerning the proposed picketing scheduled for that evening by the TRI:

b7C

Agency

Person Notified

Fourth District, OSI

Naval Investigative Service

Secret Service (Washington Field Office)

116th INTC Group

[redacted]

b7C

b7C

On 7/28/66, SA [redacted] furnished the information concerning the proposed demonstrations for that evening to the U. S. Park Police [redacted] and also to

b7C

WFO 105-71618

[redacted] Division of Protective Security, U. S.
Department of State. b7C

IC [redacted] caused a search to be made
of the files of The Credit Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C.,
and was advised on 8/15/66, that the files contained no
record for [redacted] b7C

On 8/5/66, SE [redacted] determined that
the files of the Metropolitan Police Department reflected one
[redacted]
date of birth [redacted]
[redacted]

Since this record is so inconsequential and was over five
years ago it was not included in the enclosed LHM. It is
to be noted that at all times an indefinite number of
unidentified records are out of file and not available for
review. b7C

On 8/5/66, IC [redacted] searched the
files of the U. S. Park Police and no identifiable record
was found concerning [redacted] b7C

WFO files do not contain any identifiable data
concerning [redacted] b7C

It appears that no additional investigation is
warranted in this case and therefore the WFO considers this
case closed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DATE 08-20-2004 BY 60290AUCCE/AG/JHS Washington, D. C. 20535

August 26, 1966

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - RHODESIA
REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

On July 28, 1966, [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C., advised that an organization entitled "100 Friends of Rhodesian Independence" would picket Blair House, the United States Government official guest house, located across the street from the White House, during the evening hours of Thursday, July 28, 1966, and again during the evening hours of Friday, July 29, 1966, during the visit of Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain. He further advised that the police were planning to prohibit the group from picketing or demonstrating any closer than 500 feet from Blair House and in fact planned to require the picketers to restrict their activities to the vicinity of the United States Treasury Building at Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, N.W. b7C

On July 29, 1966, [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, MPD, advised that on the evening of July 28, 1966, approximately 35 members of the group calling themselves the Friends of Rhodesian Independence demonstrated ostensibly at the Blair House where British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was staying, but in effect at the United States Treasury Building, Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, N.W. He stated the group arrived at approximately 9:30 p.m. and ceased their demonstration at approximately 11:25 p.m. The group was under the leadership of a Mr. James E. Martin, b7C

[redacted] The group distributed a one page

ENCLOSURE

105-153080-5

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

letter on letterhead paper of the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence, 132 Third Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. The letter read as follows:

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

28 July 1966

"The Friends of Rhodesian Independence hereby protest the arrival of Prime Minister Harold Wilson on American soil for the following reasons:

"1. Harold Wilson continues to trade and support the Castro Government in Cuba in accord with the program of the American Fair Play for Cuba Committee which was responsible for the death of our late President, John F. Kennedy.

"2. The Wilson government supports Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Cong Leader, by shipments of oil and other materials to the North Vietnam port of Haiphong, thus endangering American lives in Vietnam.

"3. Whereas the Wilson Government through bribery and coercion was granted United Nations permission, in violation of the United Nations Charter, to invade and use force against Rhodesia when there was neither external aggression nor internal violence to provoke armed intervention. Therefore, the Wilson Government continues to incite and create terror against the people of Rhodesia, by use of its control of the Sambia Broadcasting Corporation, whose daily broadcasts provoke internal revolution, thus endangering the peace of the African Continent.

"4. Whereas the Rhodesian Declaration of the Independence has been met by vicious and uncalled for economic sanctions, thus depriving the hospitals, schools, and the Rhodesian people of required fuel and foodstuffs, thus threatening the peace of the African Continent and the entire world.

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

"5. Whereas we request the Johnson Administration to stop subsidizing the Socialist Government of Great Britain and its vendeta against the free people of Rhodesia. While that same British Government is serving as the principle supplier for the Viet Cong Forces which are now engaged in combat with American troops in Vietnam."

[redacted] further stated that the group was b7C
entirely orderly and no "incidents" occurred to cause any
embarrassment to the United States Government. He also stated
that [redacted] had indicated that the group again planned to
demonstrate during the evening hours of July 29, 1966. b7C

Again on July 29, 1966, [redacted] later advised
that [redacted] had telephonically advised him that the group
had called off their planned demonstration for that evening b7C
because of other personal commitments of many of the group.

[redacted] b7C
[redacted] advised that he was born on [redacted] in [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] He further advised [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] He further
advised [redacted] b7C
[redacted] b7D
[redacted]
[redacted]

He further advised that the aims and purposes of
the Committee are the same that [redacted] explained when he was
interviewed [redacted] He further stated that he,
like [redacted] desired to cooperate most fully with any agency b7C
b7D

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

of the United States Government and to remain entirely within the law but that his group still does not see any need to register under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended because his group does not represent any foreign government, does not receive any money from any foreign government and to register would imply that he should do so when in fact his group's activities do not require registration.

b7D

b7C

b7D

b7C

b7D

b7C

[redacted] put out by the Friends of Rhodesian Independence National Coordinating Committee and stated the committee hopes to continue to put out a monthly news letter provided their finances are such that they can afford to continue to do so.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

Newsletter

Vol. 1, No. 3

July, 1966

This newsletter is a service of the National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence. By sharing ideas and programs which have proven successful, we can be more effective in bringing the truth about Rhodesia to the American people. The enthusiastic response to the first two issues of this newsletter have prompted the editors to initiate widespread distribution. It now goes to over 7,000 friends of Rhodesia across the world.

ABOUT THE ISSUES

by Jim Martin

It is the purpose of this editorial to discuss the issues involved in Rhodesia and to evaluate the strategic importance of Rhodesia to the free world. There are many people already aware of many of the issues involved in Rhodesia, so perhaps it would be best to discuss the strategic importance of Rhodesia first.

STRATEGIC LOCATION

Rhodesia is a relatively small country (150,333 sq. mi.) lying in south-central Africa. The strategic position that Rhodesia occupies on the African continent is quite similar to the position that Cuba now occupies only 90 miles from our shores. Indeed, the whole continent of Africa is at stake.

It would be a mistake to make the statement that the Communists are in complete control of Northern Africa, as the degree of communist influence is almost an immeasurable thing. However, it may be stated that they are rapidly gaining control and consolidating their power at an alarming rate. Of course, the granting of independence prematurely to the African Nationalists groups by Great Britain and other colonial powers and United States foreign aid has greatly aided these communist influences. The chaos resulting in many of these countries, including the Congo, Zambia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and others has turned them into a perfect breeding ground for the world wide Communist Conspiracy.

Opposed to this growing communist influence in Africa, we find only Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, and the Portuguese provinces of Mozambique and Angola taking a truly anti-communist stand. The loss of Rhodesia to the communist forces would severely endanger

the loss of the other two powers. It is therefore the communist strategy to take over Rhodesia through their control of the Black Nationalist and in the name of self-determination. The Portuguese provinces of Mozambique and Angola would then be outflanked, and the infiltration of black revolutionaries across their borders could be greatly expanded. The diplomatic pressures now being exerted against Portugal to grant independence could also be expected to increase. Through a combination of diplomatic and terrorist forces, it would not be long before Portugal would succumb. That would leave the Republic of South Africa isolated.

A combination of infiltration from the north and trade sanctions could cause the fall of South Africa. As we can see, Rhodesia is the key, and if Rhodesia is allowed to fall, the loss of all of Africa could be accomplished in the not too distant future.

From a global strategic standpoint, the results could be catastrophic. The vast resources of all of Africa would be in enemy hands, and the trade routes between Western Europe and the Far East and large parts of the Near East could be closed off at any time (through control of the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope). The consequences, from both a military and economic standpoint, of this happening are too numerous to go into here.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

So, let us return to the issues at stake in Rhodesia. First let us examine the primary issue, Rhodesian Independence. The communist strategy for the take-over of colonial possessions was written by Joseph Stalin before the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. In this plan we see the creation of the concept of a nation within a nation, whereby the communists foment a nationalist revolution and demand independence in the name of self-determination.

This process of self-determination has already been successful in such countries as China, Cuba, Algeria, and Indonesia, although the name of the revolution has varied according to local conditions (such as agrarian reform in China and Cuba).

In Africa, we find the formation of Black Nationalist movements such as the Mau Maus in Kenya, all of which claim they represent the people of their countries and use terrorism to gain support.

All of the time of course, they claim to represent a suppressed majority, and this is given much fanfare by the news media. In the name of this suppressed majority (i.e. self-determination), the colony is granted independence and enters a transitory period of chaos in which the communists gain and consolidate their control.

However, there is an exception to this trend. If, for instance, the colony is sufficiently well-controlled by influences other than communists, and there is no real hope for an immediate take-over, independence is deemed "premature," and should be held in abeyance until conditions are "right." This is the present situation in Rhodesia.

Law and order prevail in Rhodesia, the government is stable, and has been successful in controlling the Black Nationalist movement in Rhodesia. The native blacks have been blessed with good government, have observed what has happened to their fellow natives in other African countries after the granting of independence to the Black Nationalists, and have therefore given their full support to the Rhodesian government (this support was issued by a unanimous declaration of the African chiefs).

HISTORY OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Completely aside from the anti-communist argument presented above, the case for Rhodesian Independence can be argued in other ways. To begin with, let us examine the historical development of the present Rhodesian government.

In 1890, Cecil John Rhodes led an expedition to what is now Rhodesia. Several years before, the High Commissioner at the Cape negotiated a treaty with Lobengula, king of the Matabele tribe, in which Lobengula gave the Rhodes' emissaries the monopoly of the minerals of his kingdom. This concession resulted in the formation of the British South Africa Company which was given a royal charter in 1889 to promote trade, commerce, civilization and good government. In 1922, a referendum was held in which the voters chose self-government rather than incorporation into the Union of South Africa. In 1923, Rhodesia was annexed to the Crown and has been self-governing ever since. By the early 1950's Rhodesia could have pressed for and received independence (certainly she could have received Dominion status). Instead, in good faith and for the common good of the membership, she chose to follow the wishes of

ENCLOSURE 105-153055

Great Britain in the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953

During the following decade the Black Nationalist movement in the non-self-governing colonies of Nyasaland (now Malawi), and Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), through a process of terrorism and intimidation grew in strength and demanded independence. Great Britain, who did nothing to control these movements, yielded to their pressure (and that of other newly independent African nations), drew up hasty constitutions, granted their independence, and thus destroyed the Federation in 1963.

Prior to the break-up of the Federation, the Rhodesians were horrified by the conditions then existing in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the British handling of the problem. The Rhodesians then pressed for their own independence which culminated in the 1961 Constitution. The Rhodesians were led by the British Government to believe that the acceptance of the new constitution would lead to complete independence, and passed it by a vote of over 80% of the electorate.

The 1961 Constitution provided for a multi-racial government, whereby the blacks would gradually gain control of the government as they gained in economic and educational status. However, Great Britain did not act in good faith, and added a reservation clause, Section 111, to the constitution already adopted by the Rhodesian electorate. This clause allowed for the British Government to interfere in internal Rhodesian affairs if it so desired. The 1923 Constitution also allowed the British Government to interfere in internal Rhodesian affairs; however, the British had never really exercised this option and had allowed Rhodesia to be completely self-governing (excepting only foreign relations).

Because it appeared that Britain was about to start exercising this option under the 1923 Constitution, the Rhodesians had pressed for and received the 1961 Constitution, and in return had given Britain a number of concessions. The addition by the British Government of the reservation clause in the 1961 Constitution allowed Britain almost as much right to interfere as did the 1923 Constitution.

There were numerous indications that Britain did intend to interfere in important Rhodesia interests, one of which was the British decision to exclude Rhodesia from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1964, a membership Rhodesia had enjoyed since the early 1930's. The British were yielding to pressure exerted by the newly independent African states, avowedly hostile to Rhodesia. One of these nations, Zambia, was using its radio facilities to incite the black Rhodesians into violence and the destruction of private property.

So let us examine the events which led to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Rhodesian Government. Before taking office as Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson defined his attitude



towards Rhodesia in a letter to Dr. Matasa in 1964, in which he said, "The Labour Party is totally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remains under the control of the white minority." In negotiating with Britain, the new Rhodesian Government under Prime Minister Ian Smith leaned over backwards in an attempt to reach an agreement, but every time the Rhodesians would make a concession, the British would demand more. Before leaving England, Ian Smith had this to say:

"Every time we moved towards them they moved further away from us. The British Government has categorically stated that it no longer believes that the 1961 Constitution is an appropriate basis for independence. This is contrary to everything we have been led to believe in the past."

Obviously, Harold Wilson was keeping to his pledge. He would not grant independence unless Rhodesia was immediately turned over to the Black Nationalists. Ian Smith could not possibly be a party to this, because of the chaos and destruction that would inevitably follow.

The following visit of Mr. Wilson to Rhodesia was nothing more than a political stunt in an attempt to prove to the rest of the world that he was bargaining in good faith, which he was not. Further negotiations and indecision could not possibly have helped the cause of Rhodesia, and thus Rhodesia proclaimed her independence on the 11th of November, 1965.

FOR THE TRIP OF A LIFETIME
Don't miss the exciting
RHODESIAN TOUR—

August 30

-6-

NEWS TIPS

According to the June 20 issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, things are going pretty well for the Rhodesians. According to this report, also, "There is an air of cautious optimism in Rhodesia that a settlement with Great Britain is not far away . . . Rhodesia's negotiators are standing firm on an absolute minimum of 10 years for the transition period from white to black rule in this country . . . Life still seems pretty normal here in Rhodesia. There are worries in rural areas where African terrorists have attacked whites . . . There is little evidence of real distress. Unemployment has not developed as rapidly as Britain expected

"About one-third of Rhodesia's tobacco crop has been sold in secret. Mineral exports go out close to the normal rate . . ." This viewpoint was confirmed in a discussion with staff members of the Rhodesian Information Office here in Washington, D.C. According to them, private enterprise in Rhodesia has moved in to fill the void left by British sanctions. The Rhodesians were reluctant to reveal any details about their foreign markets, as U.S. and British pressures will close them as soon as they become known.

It might be added that the Rhodesians here in Washington are aware that their primary support in this country is coming from conservatives; however, they do not wish to incur the wrath of our present Administration by aligning themselves with any political faction, here other than in sentiment. There is always the danger that the Administration could expel them from this country.

We have heard that Harold Wilson will be coming to this country sometime near the end of July. One of his primary purposes will be to get U.S. foreign aid flowing into Zambia to help put the "squeeze" on Rhodesia. Members of Congress should be alerted to oppose any expansion of U.S. aid to serve Harold Wilson's personal ambitions.

RESOLUTION

Below is a copy of a resolution calling for United States recognition of Rhodesia. By typing and mimeographing copies, and moving for its adoption by organizations of all types—political, educational, social, and fraternal—to which you may belong, American foreign policy makers will take notice of the great sympathy of the American people for Rhodesian Independence.

After you've presented and passed the resolution, don't forget to let your local newspapers, radio and TV stations know! Write us, including press clippings, so we may keep a list of organizations supporting Rhodesian Independence.

The following is a sample resolution which you may use:

WHEREAS on November 11, 1965, Rhodesia in assuming the rights due her after more than forty years of responsible self-government was proclaimed an independent State; and

WHEREAS this decision was made by the freely elected leaders only after every avenue of negotiation with the British Government had failed, and after virtually all British territories on the continent of Africa had been granted all the rights and privileges of free and independent nations; and

WHEREAS Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence has been met by vicious and uncalled for economic and financial sanctions which have deprived its population of required foodstuffs and fuels, and which threaten the peace of Southern Africa and the world; and

WHEREAS the Government of Rhodesia supports the orderly and increasing participation of black Rhodesians in a government which is working toward the advancement of all Rhodesians regardless of color; and

WHEREAS the recognized leaders of Rhodesia's black citizens have unanimously endorsed the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence; and

WHEREAS the United Nations, in clear violation of its own Charter, has permitted Great Britain the unprecedented "right" to use force when there was neither external aggression nor open violence to provoke it, thus further contributing to the unprovoked incitement of terror against the citizens of Rhodesia; and

WHEREAS the Johnson Administration is fully supporting the Socialist government of Great Britain in its vendetta against the free people of Rhodesia, while the same British Government is serving as a principal provisioner for the Communist forces which are now engaged in mortal combat with American troops in Vietnam; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the (name of your organization) urges the Government of the United States to 1) accord full diplomatic recognition to the Government of Rhodesia; 2) remove all trade restrictions between the United States and Rhodesia; 3) urge the Government of Great Britain to cease and desist from its reckless and irresponsible actions which are threatening the peace of the world.

FIRE NOBLES

In order to have the activities of your group included in the next issue, please write the editors, enclosing news releases, and press clippings, if possible.

SUBS. ORGAN.

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

The Orange County, California Chapter of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence has announced the award of the first Rhodesian Independence medal to Dr. Robert Wyckoff for founding the Orange County Chapter. Four key factors of Rhodesia's economy—cattle, maize, hydroelectric production and copper mines are shown on the face of the medal. Its reverse side depicts a profile of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the words "Rhodesian Independence, 11 November 1965." Chapter Chairman, James R. Smeed, announced more medals will be awarded by the Rhodesian government.

An Investment Club has been formed to encourage investment in Rhodesian securities. The yield is generally greater than most American securities. Interested investors are urged to contact Lawrence Wugh & Co., Northern House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury Rhodesia. Those interested in real estate should write Ronald I. Watson Co., P.O. Box 2938, Salisbury. And you never saw such prices! Cattle land sells for \$3 an acre.

In the last two months, the Orange County Chapter has also sold \$35,000 worth of Rhodesian Independence bonds. They have set an investment goal of one million to be reached by the combined efforts of American buyers. Over one million dollars of Rhodesian assets were frozen by our Government when Rhodesia declared its independence. Perhaps it is only just that the American people return this money to the Rhodesian people (Of course, the bonds are redeemable at maturity and pay 4 1/2% interest per annum). Anyone interested should contact Mr. Smeed for full information at P.O. Box 613, Garden Grove, California.

ITALY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, NORWAY, SOUTH AFRICA

Many Friends of Rhodesia groups have been formed in Western Europe, South America, and Africa. A French group, *Comite France Rhodesie*, 7 rue Victor Chevreuil, Paris, sent a delegation to Rhodesia soon after independence and issued a report widely read throughout France. The group is actively engaged in rallying the support of the French people behind the Rhodesian Government and have formed branches in many of the major French cities. They issue a splendid journal *Fronts Afrique* which one may receive by writing the Committee. Information on Rhodesian activities in the United States is welcomed by the group, and we suggest you write them as soon as possible at the above address.

An active Friends of Rhodesia organization has been formed in Belgium, called *Comite Belgique-Rhodesie*. They have

engaged in many activities, including meetings, radio and TV appearances, letters to the editor and distribution of educational information on Rhodesia. You may contact the *Comite Belgique-Rhodesie* at 23, Place De L'Alfide, Cer., Bruxelles 19. *BELGIUM ITALY*

In Italy, you may contact Dr. Fino Raudi, Via Stresa 121, Rome; in Norway, M. Lehmann, Camboia, Collis Vei 9, Oslo 2; and in the United Kingdom you may contact the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, Calder House, 1 Dover Street, London W.1. There are nearly 150 Friends of Rhodesia groups in the Republic of South Africa. Anyone interested in contacting these groups may do so by writing the Friends of Rhodesia Associations, P.O. Box 2695, Pretoria, South Africa. It is very important for South Africans to know how deeply we appreciate their continued economic, political and moral support of Rhodesia. We must remember that any support given Rhodesia by South Africa is given at the risk of UN embargoes, blockade and, perhaps, military reprisals.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Washington D. C. Chapter has been actively engaged in a campaign on behalf of Rhodesia, talking to members of Congress, State Department Officials and others who are forming or can affect our policy towards Rhodesia. Members feel that they are having a great deal of success in this endeavor.

A "Support Rhodesia" meeting was held by the Chapter, May 28, attended by 50 persons who listened to an excellent presentation on the culture and people of Rhodesia by Mr. Peter Leach-Lewis, a young Rhodesian residing in the Washington area. Afterwards, petitions were circulated for the purpose of presenting them to the British Embassy.

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

The Arlington, Virginia Chapter held a dinner meeting at the University Club of Washington, Wednesday, June 16. Col. A. K. Tigrett, Chairman, explained to the 50 guests and members attending the need for an extensive drive in behalf of U.S. recognition of the Rhodesian government. A program to educate people in the strategic and economic value of Rhodesia to the United States was announced. Many of the members of the Arlington Chapter have friends, relatives and associates who are active or influential in government circles. The editors wish Col. Tigrett the best of luck! You may contact the Arlington, Virginia Chapter at 1111 Army-Navy Drive, Apt. A100 Arlington, Virginia 22202.

NEW YORK

The New York Friends of Rhodesia held a third meeting and rally in support of Rhodesian Independence at the Overseas Press Club on June 9. Col. John Ashbrook was scheduled to speak, but was forced to cancel because of illness.

pected activity in the House of Representatives. Instead, Mr. Robert Logan, lecturer and author, spoke on the folly of U.S. policy toward the Smith government and called for an intensive drive in support of U.S. recognition of Rhodesia and received the enthusiastic support of the nearly 250 persons in attendance. "By cutting off Rhodesia's trade through a boycott and sanctions," said Dr. John, "Britain and the United States hope to produce such unemployment, discontent, and strife in Rhodesia that the government is overturned and they have an excuse to intervene by sending troops and colonial officials to rule Rhodesia. Yet, Rhodesia is the only country in Africa where the Union Jack is still flown and where they sing God Save the Queen! From the United States' point of view, Rhodesia is one of the most stable governments in all Africa, and is the only government in Africa which has offered the United States military help in Vietnam."

Members of the New York Chapter are appearing on radio and TV stations to defend the Government of Rhodesia. The editors strongly recommend that all Chapters interested in the future of Rhodesia make plans to defend their views on radio and TV as quickly as possible. And don't forget those letters to the editors! You may contact the New York Chapter at 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. or phone OX-7-5395.

EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

The El Monte Chapter is acting as an intermediary in getting parts for refrigerators, stoves and other appliances for people in Rhodesia who are unable to obtain these things as a result of the embargo. Mrs. Reneau, Chapter Chairman, is in constant contact with many families in Rhodesia and is anxious to have people help her in this tremendously important project. Also, anyone wishing to have a Rhodesian "pen pal" should contact her at his earliest convenience. The Chapter mail box is at 11913 Roseglen St., El Monte, Calif. 91732.

MASSACHUSETTS FRIENDS OF RHODESIA

Mr. Henri L. Golduc, Chairman of the West Townsend, Massachusetts, Friends of Rhodesia, reports that his group is engaged in a massive letter writing effort directed at Members of Congress and

newspaper editors in the Northeast area. His group picks out two Senators and several members of the House each week as a target. They feel that the volume of mail received at one time will cause them to take a greater notice of the need to alter U.S. policy towards Rhodesia.

MEMBERS OF SUBS. ORGAN.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA FRIENDS OF RHODESIA

The Central California Committee, Mr. Mark Boutwell, Chairman, is engaged in the task of sending cases of petroleum products to the Rhodesian Government. The first case of 24 quarts was mailed during the first week of June. Mr. Boutwell reports that other groups and individuals he has contacted are preparing to join him in this effort. While the project may be uneconomical, is there a better way of defying Wilson's embargo against Rhodesia?

This Chapter also suggests that a subscription to the *South African Observer* is an excellent way to get first-hand reports on the Rhodesian crisis. To subscribe, send \$7.50 (U.S.) for a one year air mail subscription to Mr. S.E.D. Brown, P.O. Box 2401, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.

Another Friends of Rhodesia group has been formed at Humboldt State College and has slightly over 200 supporters.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA FRIENDS OF RHODESIA

The Savannah Chapter is taking the lead in rallying citizens throughout the State of Georgia to the support of Rhodesian Independence. They are distributing "Friends of Rhodesia" letterheads to members and other new groups and encouraging their members to invest in Rhodesian securities and Independence Bonds.

They are also distributing copies of a weekly bulletin that goes to subscribers in 47 States; many articles and information on Rhodesia are included in the publication. The Georgian Chapter also has a tape of a speech of Rhodesia's Governor-General, Mr. Dupont, given to the American people. Points as far away as Massachusetts and Indiana have received

copies. Interested parties are urged to contact the Savannah Chapter at P.O. Box 1750, Savannah, Georgia 31402.

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Mr. Lawrence L. Ball, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Chapter writes that his group is actively engaged in pro-Rhodesian activities throughout the Province and sends his best wishes to all Friends of Rhodesia in the United States.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Rhodesia Society, 1126 North Vista Street, Los Angeles, California is engaged in an extensive letter writing campaign to enlist the support of Members of Congress in behalf of Rhodesia. This group promises to issue an extensive bulletin of its activities shortly.

PETITION

A petition calling for United States recognition of the Rhodesian Government is also enclosed. Please have as many supporters as possible sign it giving names and addresses, and return it to the editors. We will present the petitions to Government officials at the most opportune time.

WILSON'S VISIT TO THE U.S.

Harold Wilson is presently planning to come to this country for a visit with LBJ at the end of July or early August. As of the time of writing, the exact date has not been announced by the White House, so watch your local papers and news reports for Wilson's itinerary. This will be a great opportunity to flood the White House with letters and wires protesting Wilson's and LBJ's irresponsible harassment of the Rhodesian people, and demand immediate and full diplomatic recognition of the Rhodesian Government. The Washington Chapter of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence will lead a demonstration for Rhodesian Independence in front of the White House during Wilson's visit. We urge Friends of Rhodesia groups across the nation to join with the Washington Chapter by launching similar demonstrations in every American city.

NOTE: We would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to all of our contributors who have made it possible to place our ads in many of the major newspapers across the country, and have made it possible for us to publish this newsletter. All of your generous contributions and letters have been duly noted, and we intend to answer as many of your letters as time will permit. We are presently planning to publish a pamphlet which will be far more comprehensive than our present editorial, and which we hope will be useful to you in your recruiting campaigns to gain more supporters. We have only a limited number of copies of this newsletter available. For those of you who wish to obtain additional copies, they are available at the following prices: 1-9 copies, 10 cents each; 10-99 copies, 8 cents each; 100 or more, 5 cents each. Any additional contributions would be greatly appreciated. Please make checks payable to Friends of Rhodesian Independence, and address all correspondence to us at 132 3rd St. S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Again, many thanks for your fine support. The editors: John Acord, Mike Jaffe, Jim Martin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA **Memorandum**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-17-2004 BY 60290aucbce/ag/jms

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/31/66

FROM : *AGL* SAC, NEW YORK (97-2594) *(C)*

SUBJECT: FRIENDS OF RHODESIA
RA - RHODESIA

ReWFOlet, dated 8/26/66 and captioned "NATIONAL
COORDINATING COMMITTEE FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE,
aka".

NY unable to locate any bank account for the
above organization.

Inasmuch as captioned organization is associated
with the National Coordinating Committee Friends of
Rhodesian Independence, no further investigation is being
conducted.

1D
2-Bureau (RM)
1-Washington Field (105-71618) (Info) (RM)
1-New York

JAG:kxb
(4)

REC-47

105-153080-6

~~105-153080-4~~

EX-113

SEP 1 1966

SEP 23 1966 KBW



5010-100

NAT. INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucbe/ag/jms

FBI

Date: 10/11/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (109-New) (C)

b7C

FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE (FRI),
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - RHODESIA

Enclosed herewith are an original and seven b7C
copies of a LHM captioned, [redacted] Friends of b7C
Rhodesian Independence (FRI), suitable for dissemination.
An information copy of airtel and LHM is being designated
for Houston and WFO in view of information contained in
LHM, possibly of interest to both divisions.

Information was furnished by WILLIAM BELLAH,
[redacted] Security Investigations Clearances, General b7C
Electric Plant, Evendale, Ohio, on 10/10/66, to SAs

[redacted]
[redacted]
(protect identity), advised [redacted]

The Williams City Directory for Cincinnati,
Ohio, reveals one [redacted] b7C
[redacted] b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Enc 8) (RM) *no further investigation*
1 - Cincinnati

ECM/jr
(4) *4/54*

AGENCY STATE/AD

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW. 10/11/66

HOW FORW. 1/5

BY [redacted]

OCT 13 1966

55 OCT 18 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

NAT. INT. SEC.
[redacted]

SEE REPLY
[redacted]

CI 109-New

Cincinnati indices contain no information
identifiable with [redacted] b7C
[redacted] the Friends Of Rhodesian Independence.

No further action being taken by Cincinnati
Division UACB.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio

October 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucthce/ag/jms

RE:

[REDACTED] b7C
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE
(FRI)

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] furnished the following
information to Special Agents of the FBI:

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI,
AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS
ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE
AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

ENCLOSURE

105-153080-17

RE:

[REDACTED]

b7C

FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE (FRI)

In above-mentioned letter, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

Included with his letter. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

A copy of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Summary follows.

b7C

b7D

SUMMARY



Director - Otto Adendorff
Public Affairs Officer - Lourens Bourman
Editor - Ghemus Goldenhuys

655 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10021, TE 8-1700

Vol. 5 No. 35
August 31, 1966

MODERN HOSPITAL FACILITIES AMAZES AMERICAN DOCTOR

He was both amazed and delighted with the modern hospital and medical facilities provided in South Africa and South West Africa, particularly for non-whites, Dr. Claude S. Beck, professor emeritus of vascular cardio surgery at Cleveland University, Ohio, who is at present visiting Windhoek, said last week.

Apparently means Western Reserve U. School of Medicine, maybe Cleveland Clinic. Both are famous.
He had also visited Baragwanath Hospital for non-whites in Johannesburg and the mine hospital at Western Deep Level.

Dr. Beck said nowhere had he seen a more devoted and dedicated medical staff than at Baragwanath. It amazed him to see the high standard of operations undertaken there in all spheres but particularly in brain and heart surgery. These, which in his own hometown would have been major undertakings, were "run of the mill", and there were three or four a day, where in his own hospital one a day would be considered an achievement.

It was staggering to learn that patients were charged the infinitesimal fee of 70 cents only, inclusive, whether they stayed a day or a year, whether they had a major or minor surgery, medical care or treatment, Dr. Beck said.

One thing that disappointed him immensely was the absence of publicity. The world should be told by publicity means what was being done for non-whites in respect of medical attention and care.

In general, his impression of the standard of South African surgery and medicine was one of very high rating. One of the great advantages was that the medical fraternity has open receptive minds and were keen to learn.

RICH NEW GOLD MINE FORESHADOWED: What may become the richest gold mine in the country is planned on an area of seven thousand claims on the West Wits line near Carletonville in the Transvaal.

Estimated development costs are over \$140 million. Two of the country's largest mining groups have combined forces to bring the new mine to the development stage. They are Anglo American Corporation through its subsidiary, Western Ultra Deep Levels (Pty.) Ltd., and Goldfields of South Africa Limited, through its association with West Wits, Wit, Deeps and possibly also West Driefontein.

It will be the first mine in the history of the country to have payable values on all three of the main reefs concerned - the carbon leader, Ventersdorp contact, and the eastern extension to the Ventersdorp contact.

EXPANDING TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY: In 1961 the value of exports from South Africa to West Germany had reached \$89.6 million, but by 1965 this figure had improved to

SOUTH AFRICAN SUMMARY is published weekly to keep Americans up-to-date with news events in the Republic of South Africa. All inquiries, including subscription requests, should be addressed to SUMMARY, Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y. All material may be reprinted with or without acknowledgement.

This material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement in terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, of the ISSA, as an agency of the Republic of South Africa, is available for inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of the United States Government.

\$142.8 million. In 1961 the exports from West Germany to South Africa totaled \$137.2 million, and by last year they had increased to \$267.4 million, Mr. V.H. Simmons, president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, said last week in an address to the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Mr. Simmons said that in the ten years from 1956 to 1965 the amount of direct investment by West Germany in South Africa increased from \$12.4 million to \$74.8 million.

ARMED INFILTRATORS INTO SOUTH WEST AFRICA STOPPED: The Minister of Justice, Mr. B.J. Vorster, announced in the Assembly last week that two Bantu were shot dead and eight arrested in a gunfight between a group of infiltrators and a detachment of South African police in Ovamboland, in the north of South West Africa at dawn on August 26. Some of the arrested Bantu were wounded in the fighting the Minister said, but none of the police were hurt. The police confiscated a quantity of arms including two machine guns of the type used by guerrillas and saboteurs in Rhodesia, as well as documents and books on guerrilla warfare.

The Minister said information had been received some time ago that a group of 16 people had crossed the border into Ovamboland with the object of murdering Ovambo chiefs and other well disposed Bantu and whites, and training members of certain subversive organizations with the object of instigating murder and an armed uprising. The police had attempted to arrest them without bloodshed or violence but this had proved unsuccessful.

The Minister said he would be failing in his duty if he did not appeal to those countries which, according to the information available, were providing training for some of these terrorists; the Congo (Brazzaville), Red China and Tanzania.

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said the Minister was to be commended for having reported the incident so speedily to the House. He wanted to give the assurance that the opposition associated itself wholeheartedly with the remarks of the Minister and he wanted to go further by again giving the assurance that when it came to aggression against South Africa either by way of infiltrators or guerrilla tactics, the aggressors would face a united nation.

UNITED NATIONS AND INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA: South Africa has a "quite understandable" attraction for foreign investors and it is apparent that their confidence in the Republic has recovered from the setback at the beginning of the decade, states a report prepared by the International Secretariat of the United Nations.

In 1964, the latest year for which detailed figures are available, foreign assets in South Africa were estimated to total \$4,354 million.

The principal "creditor" countries are the United Kingdom, whose holdings are the largest for any one country, and the United States, the 22-page document continues.

Prepared at the request of the General Assembly's special committee on apartheid, it says: "Twenty-two countries together accounted for over 70 per cent of foreign investment in South Africa in 1964."

Critics of South Africa's racial policy have frequently accused Britain, America and other western industrial powers of enabling the South African authorities to perpetuate apartheid through their economic support.

For this reason the Assembly Committee asked for the report on the investment situation.

SCANDINAVIA TO TAKE NO INITIATIVE ON APARTHEID: The Foreign Ministers of the Nordic countries have decided against taking any initiative at the United Nations on the situation in Southern Africa, the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Per Haekkerup, said.

The two-day meeting of Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Iceland, held each year before the U.N. General Assembly begins, ended shortly after noon on August 24.

Mr. Haekkerup said the ministers had agreed on their policy at the forthcoming General Assembly. He sharply rejected reports that British pressure had influenced their decision to refrain from any initiative against South Africa.

BRAZIL'S MOVE AT APARTHEID SEMINAR: Brazil, host nation of the United Nations seminar on apartheid, declined the presidency of the 27-nation seminar last week.

Mr. Roberto Mendes Goncalves, the Brazilian delegate, speaking on the opening day suggested the presidency should go to a representative of a nation not involved in problems of racial mixing. He then nominated Mr. Kaj R. Bjork of Sweden, as president.

Mr. Bjork, a member of the Swedish Parliament was elected and Mr. Goncalves was elected as first vice-president. It had generally been expected that the chairmanship would have gone to the host country.

Twenty-seven nations are attending the seminar, sponsored by the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. South Africa has refused to attend.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA REQUIRES SMALL LOAN: The announcement by Finance Minister Eben Dönges that the loan to South West Africa for the implementation of the Odendaal plan is to be reduced by \$9.8 million was anticipated when the Administrator, Mr. Wentzel du Plessis, tabled his budget in April.

South West Africa had a surplus of funds and accordingly required only \$15.4 million from South Africa for its \$140 million budget which was apparently arrived at by an accumulated surplus of approximately \$28 million, \$96.6 million estimated revenue, and the \$15.4 million loan.

About \$47.6 million was for administration expenditure, \$58.8 million for development and reserve funds (loan votes) and \$30.8 million for the Odendaal plan expenditure, leaving an estimated surplus of approximately \$2.8 million which is expected to be greatly exceeded.

The Odendaal plan itself is going forward at a terrific tempo and in all manners of undertakings rapid progress is being made.

SOUTH AFRICA'S POPULATION NOW OVER 18 MILLION: South Africa's population has grown from 16,283,000 to 18,298,000 in the five years from June 30, 1961, to June 30, 1966, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics last week.

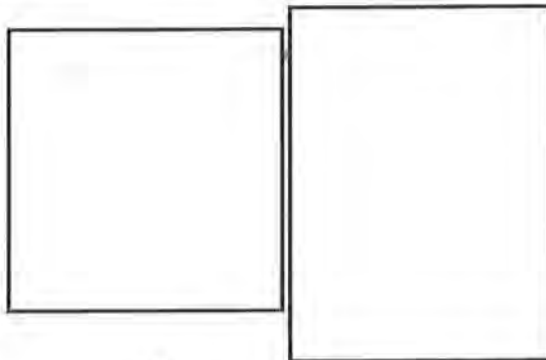
The number of whites has increased from 3,177,000 to 3,481,000, the number of Coloureds from 1,548,000 to 1,805,000, the number of Asiatics from 436,000 to 547,000 and the number of Bantu from 11,132,000 to 12,465,000.

Of the total population of 18,298,000, 9,197,000 are male and 9,103,000 are female.



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UPI-98

(RHODESIA)

WASHINGTON--TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. FRIENDS OF RHODESIANS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW IN BULAWAYO TO BEGIN A RHODESIAN TOUR. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP SAID THEY WILL MEET WITH PREMIER IAN SMITH. IT IS THE SECOND SUCH TOUR BY MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDS OF RHODESIA. THEY PAY THEIR OWN TRAVEL EXPENSES AND PLAN, ACCORDING TO THE SPOKESMAN, TO "TELL THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITIES ABOUT CONDITIONS IN RHODESIA."

2/23--GE&TS200PES

*Independence**5/Bush**105-153080-A*

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

File in 105-153080

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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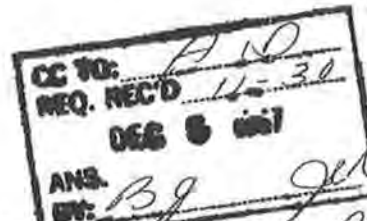
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-153080)

DATE: 3/30/67

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-71618) (C)

SUBJECT: CHANGED

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
IS - RHODESIA
RA - RHODESIA
(OO:WFO)



The title of this case is being marked CHANGED to reflect the new name of the organization as captioned above. The organization was formerly known as the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence, aka, Friends of Rhodesian Independence (FRI), IS - Rhodesia, RA - Rhodesia. The effective date of this name change is 1/1/67.

ReWFOlet and LHM 8/26/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for other offices listed one copy each for information purposes of an LHM dated as above and captioned "AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL, INTERNAL SECURITY - RHODESIA, REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA."

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the "American-Southern Africa Review," January, 1967, issue, published by the captioned organization. The Bureau may desire to furnish both a copy of the enclosed LHM together

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 7)
- 1 - Boston (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Richmond (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
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- 1 - Savannah (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - WFO

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 105-71618

with a copy of the newsletter to the Registration Section Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice so that this office will have up-to-date information on captioned organization in order to make a determination as to whether or not captioned organization should be registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended.

On 3/1/67, SA [redacted] determined that captioned organization is not registered with the Internal Security Division, USDJ.

b7C

All investigation conducted in the enclosed LHM was done by SA [redacted]. It is of interest to note that upon interview [redacted] listed his birth data as [redacted].

Whereas, his birth data in the official personnel file maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission listed his birth data as [redacted]

The reason for this discrepancy in birth data information is not known. It appears that no additional investigation is warranted in this case at this time and, therefore, WFO considers the case closed.

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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March 30, 1967

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AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - RHODESIA
REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

Information has previously been submitted concerning
this matter under the title:

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - RHODESIA
REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

✓ However, effective January 1, 1967, the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence changed its name to captioned organization. According to the Friends of Rhodesian Independence newsletter issue of December, 1966, this name change was being made because the question of Rhodesian independence has been superseded by the larger one of preserving the territorial integrity of all Southern Africa, especially the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. The new organization will carry on the work of the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence with expanded operations designed to counteract the rapidly growing battle-field in Southern Africa.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He also stated the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence is now known as the American-Southern Africa Council and the organization's new office is now located at 800 4th Street S.W. Suite 1 Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

55-153080 9
ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 3/12/67

[redacted]
[redacted] advised he was born on [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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b7D

During the past year he became interested and active in an organization known as the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence (NCCFRI) and was a member of a group sponsored by this organization who took a trip to Rhodesia during the summer of 1966 to view in person conditions there.

The purpose of the organization was to make known to the American public the conditions in Rhodesia and to point out to the American public in substance the hypocritical attitude of the United States Government in connection with the Rhodesian declaration of independence from Great Britain. Another purpose is to urge the United States Government not to follow the request of Great Britain not to recognize Rhodesian independence and especially since Great Britain refuses to cease trade with Cuba as requested by our government.

He became so interested in this organization that in December of 1966 he took over as its operating head or more formally as the executive director and decided to change the name of the organization to the American-Southern Africa Council. The purpose of the name change is to expand the operations of the organization to include propagandizing the causes of such countries as Rhodesia, South Africa, Angola, and possibly Gambia in their fight for survival and to urge the United States Government to change its foreign policy in connection with the African countries listed.

On 3/2/67 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO-105-71618

by SA [redacted] egj Date dictated 3/7/67

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Basically the organization is striving to convince the United States Government that its current African policy is incorrect and should be changed so that more friendly relations can exist between the United States and the countries in Southern Africa listed above. He estimated that the organization now has approximately 25,000 members located throughout 36 states in the United States with 89 organized and recognized chapters in existence. Membership dues for an individual in the organization is \$5 and practically all of the money received by the organization is received through these membership fees. The remaining 10 per cent of the money received by the organization is made by selling books dealing with Southern African problems and a little is made by sponsoring "packaged tours" to Rhodesia. The current balance of the treasury is approximately \$5,000, and the organization is not incorporated in either Washington, D. C., or any state in the United States. The organization, from a legal standpoint, is set up as a sole proprietorship and

[REDACTED]

Absolutely no financial assistance and no other assistance of any kind is received by any African country either directly or indirectly, and because of this there appears to be no reason to register with the United States Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, according

[REDACTED]

The Committee accepts invitations to speak before groups interested in the current African situation or other civic groups, such as Junior Chambers of Commerce, and the organization would send a representative before any Congressional committee hearing testimony concerning foreign policy in relation to Southern Africa if and when such hearings are ever held. Presently there are no bills before Congress or committee hearings along these lines in which the Committee has an interest.

[REDACTED] is acquainted with [REDACTED] of the Rhodesian Information Office, Washington, D. C., an agency of the

Rhodesian Ministry of Information. He claims, however, not to receive any financial support or any other support from [redacted] [redacted] with the possible exception of checking with [redacted] on certain dates for facts in connection with articles being written for the newsletter of the organization. The organization is currently attempting to arrange another guided tour of Rhodesia and South Africa and possibly some other countries in Southern Africa for the spring or early summer of this year, but no exact date has yet been established for the departure date of this tour and the number of persons expected to take this tour is hopefully set at about 20. b7C b7D

Basically the purpose of the organization is to change American foreign policy to the point that the United States takes a stand for countries not ready for independence or self government because of their lack of educated personnel to run the countries. These countries should not be granted independence or self government because as soon as they are granted these provisions, the communists in the countries, although in most cases numbering a real small minority, are able through subversion, to take control of the countries. In the case of Rhodesia the ruling elements at the present time are educated and strong enough to withstand communist subversion and infiltration and, therefore, should be recognized as an independent country by the United States and given moral support. Another purpose of the organization is to point out the inconsistencies in the United States foreign policy as is evidenced by the fact that Great Britain continues to trade with Cuba against the United States interest and yet, asked by Great Britain to cease trade with Rhodesia, the United States follows this request.

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ENCLOSURE



REVIEW

Incorporating Friends of Rhodesian Independence Newsletter

Volume 2—No. 1

January 1967

SMITH SAYS FIGHT!

Prime Minister's Message to Rhodesia

JANUARY 1, 1967

During the past year I have spoken to you many times—sometimes giving you good news, other times informing you of developments outside our country which militated against Rhodesia's interests.

Most of you, like myself, were disappointed that the "Tiger" talks ended in failure. However, the more time I have to reflect upon these proposals, the more I am satisfied that our decision to reject them was correct. Not only were these humiliating conditions for Rhodesia, tantamount to unconditional surrender, but worse still we were expected to accept terms whereby the decision of a British-appointed Commission could have placed us in a most vulnerable position. If the Commission's findings were to the effect that the new constitutional proposals were not acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, then at best we would be landed back with our 1961 Constitution, having abandoned our 1965 Independence Constitution in keeping with the terms of the Working Document.

Under these circumstances we would have had to start once again the wrangling with the British Government which went on for three years prior to our Declaration of Independence. Moreover, having voluntarily abandoned our Independence, we would find ourselves in a much weaker position than we were in prior to the 11th November, 1965, and accordingly the British would find themselves in a much stronger position. So the new dispute over our Independence could go on for one more year, five more years or twenty more years, with all the undesirably disadvantages with which we were associated prior to our Independence, such as the uncertainty and lack of confidence in the future of our country and the accompanying encouragement to the racialists, intimidators and armed terrorists from outside our borders, all of which would have continued for an indefinite, maybe interminable, period.

Even worse than this, let us assume that the exercise to test public opinion was not completed in the four-month period set aside for it, bearing in mind that during that period it would be neces-



Ian D. Smith

sary to draw up the terms of reference for the Commission, determine its membership and arrange for the members to gather in Salisbury. In this event the British Government could then lengthen this proposed four-month period arbitrarily. It will be obvious to anyone who knows the 1961 Constitution that by using Section 111 in conjunction with Section 2, that the British Government could do this. Then, assuming that the Commission's findings were negative, the British Government could, through the same mechanism mentioned above, hold off the impending General Election until we had reached agreement on our future constitution, again for a period of one year, five years or twenty years. During this period we would have no Parliament, and no Members of Parliament—only an Executive of 12 men, divided between members of the present Cabinet and the British Government's nominees.

You may ask "But surely the British can do this today?" The answer is that they cannot, of course, under our 1965 Independence Constitution, but even under the 1961 Constitution they were bound by a convention given in writing not to initiate legislation dealing with Rhodesia except at the request of the Rhodesian Government. But in Sections

11 and 14 of the Working Document we were asked to sign away our protection under this all-important convention. Surely it would be madness to agree to any such thing, especially something which had all the beguiling symptoms of a well-prepared and well-laid trap. Why else would Mr. Wilson throw overboard the thing that really mattered—a mutually agreed constitution for Rhodesia? Why else would Mr. Wilson declare in a childish fit of pique that henceforward he will only acknowledge our independence on the basis of "one man, one vote"? Or is this a heaven-sent opportunity for him to return to his basic principles, away from which he had been enticed recently. Let me remind you of a letter which he wrote to a Rhodesian African on the 2nd October, 1964, in which he states "The Labor Party is totally opposed to granting Independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the government of that country remains under the control of a white minority."

(Continued on Page 4)

See page 5 for details on our 21 February tour. This should be the trip of a lifetime, and we hope that as many of Rhodesia's supporters who can, will join us.

In February Issue

The War in Mozambique . . .
Another Viet Nam?

Details on U.S. shipments of arms to terrorists fighting Portuguese for control of this rich African territory.

* Exposure of the American Committee on Africa . . . How it finances subversive activities in Southern Africa . . . Its leftist leaders

* Report on Congressional Reaction to U.N.'s plans for War.

WORLD WAR III?

By John Acord

War clouds grew darker over Africa with the Security Council's decision to invoke mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Article 41 of the U.N. Charter was invoked on the dubious excuse that Rhodesia "constitutes a threat to the international peace." Even Ambassador Goldberg conceded that a question could be raised as to whether the Rhodesian situation "constitutes a threat to the peace, which is the condition under which sanctions can be imposed under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter." For him, however, this was no problem. According to Goldberg, racial discrimination is abhorrent to the United Nations and by itself constitutes a threat to the peace. The fact that there is no discrimination by law in Rhodesia failed to impress this ambitious, power seeking politician who represents the United States in the U.N.

Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State and never an identified critic of orthodox liberalism, called for the United States to veto the British request for sanctions on the grounds that such action clearly violates the United Nations Charter. Said Acheson:

"It was certainly lucky for us that there wasn't any United Nations in 1776, because we not only declared our independence but went to the extreme of conspiring with France to engage in international war to get it."

Acheson's statement was met by some hostility, particularly Goldberg's, but was followed by a barrage of supporting editorial and comment from sources not usually considered sympathetic to Rhodesia. Apparently, Goldberg's reeking hypocrisy was enough to awaken many American liberals to the murderous and immoral course upon which the British and Goldberg were sending the United Nations. Many of these people were upset over the prospects of the entire world combining to destroy a little nation, whose struggle for independence so closely resembles our own. Perhaps, others had visions of American soldiers being sent to fight another international war; this time with even the pretense that we will be fighting our enemies stripped away. Was it that the U.N. was moving too quickly from threat and incantation towards violence to suit the stomachs of many American Liberals, or was it that they thought this might be a big enough issue to force the United States out of the U.N.?

Why?

"Why, we ask ourselves, is the United States, which is supposed to be fighting Communism, so hostile to the anti-Communist governments of Rhodesia and South Africa?"

There are many answers to this question, but the most plausible is that the "Liberal" masters of the United Nations and the U.S. State Department have deluded themselves into believing that Africa has a black future, and that the Western Powers had best support the emerging African "nations" if we can

expect to maintain workable relations in the future.

A year ago in Rhodesia, the United States Consul-General, Mr. Roswell D. McClelland, made a statement which contains the key to this question. He said: "Africa is in the throes of revolutionary change; and there is as much legitimacy in revolution as there is in government." Obviously, he was not speaking of Rhodesia, for he went on to say: "Indeed, an African leader has to be revolutionary if he is to remain in power. To be otherwise is to defend the status quo; and the status quo was colonialism."

What our Representative was saying is that the U.S. is no less on the side of revolution in Africa than the Soviet Union or Communist China. This explains in a few words why the United States Government and the Communist countries have always cooperated in demanding and working for the overthrow of Western governments in Africa, especially in Rhodesia, and why they continue to express much the same attitude towards South Africa and the Portuguese Provinces in Africa. The United States and the Communist nations are not partners in promoting revolution in Africa—far from it! They are rivals!

US Administration's Dangerous Position

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Administration is becoming disgusted with British handling of the Rhodesian situation, and that the Johnson Administration would propose much harsher measures against Rhodesia if President Johnson and Ambassador Goldberg have their way.

The United States can be expected to go along with African demands, and will make its policy more evident when the expected United Nations confrontation with South Africa takes place this spring. Repeated statements by Ambassador Goldberg have made it clear that the Administration is willing to join the U.N. in any measures which will bring an end to the practice of racial discrimination in South Africa. Goldberg knows that only an armed invasion of South Africa could bring this about.

Let us look closely at the recent positions already taken by the Administration and its spokesman, Arthur Goldberg.

On October 12, 1966, Arthur Goldberg asserted flatly that South Africa had "forfeited all right to the territory of South-West Africa." Goldberg enthusiastically endorsed the Afro-Asian-Communist bloc's demands for a U.N. takeover of South-West Africa. The next day, the New York Times reviewed the promises made by Goldberg and especially, consequences of the position taken by the United States and said, "No one can spell out that action, but this is obvious: the United States is committed as never before and could not reverse its direction."

On October 27, the United States supported and voted for a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly allegedly terminating South Africa's 46 year old mandate

granted by the League of Nations to administer South-West Africa, and declaring the territory the direct responsibility of the U.N. General Assembly. The United States volunteered to serve on a Special Commission set up by the Assembly to consider the means the U.N. will use to seize South-West Africa. The Committee is completely dominated by Afro-Asian-Communist nations.

On November 2, the United States acquiesced in the packing the World Court by Afro-Asian and Communist nations, all of whom have pledged themselves to the destruction of South Africa.

On December 16, the Administration supported and voted for the U.N. Resolution requiring all Member Nations to participate in a mandatory embargo against Rhodesia. Goldberg made it quite clear that the Administration was quite prepared to support much harsher measures, but acquiesced to Britain's desire to avoid a trade war with South Africa.

On January 5, 1967, President Johnson signed an executive order implementing U.S. compliance with the U.N. Resolution. American businessmen violating the U.N. Resolution may be fined up to \$10,000 or sent to prison for up to 10 years. Needless to say, Congress was not consulted and Americans will most probably be sent to jail for the first time because they violated a "U.N. Law." President Johnson claims to derive his authority from the U.N. Participation Act of 1945.

From these actions, it is evident that U.S. policy towards Southern Africa is designed to draw us into armed conflict there.

The Security Council will meet in March to determine what effect the sanctions are having on Rhodesia, and we can be certain that the report will state that they are having little or no effect, and that this will be blamed on South Africa's refusal to honor the sanction order.

The Afro-Asian Communist blocs are well aware that sanctions have already failed and know that sterner measures are necessary. They can be expected to call for the application of Article 42, which says that if the Security Council finds that the measures taken against Rhodesia under Article 41 are insufficient, then the U.N. may call for "such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

General Assembly Alone Can Veto War

The usual argument advanced by these claiming that such a catastrophe could not occur, is that one of the great powers would veto aggression against South Africa and Rhodesia. The truth is that this is no argument at all for under the United Nations' Uniting-For-Peace Resolution the General Assembly is authorized to act for the entire organization should a veto paralyze the Security Council. This means that a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly could commit the United States to the support of a U.N. inspired war against Southern Africa.

Something more is needed, however, to

(Continued on Page 8)

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA REVIEW



WHAT YOU CAN DO

Organize

We have heard from many concerned persons who are quite upset by recent events, and who have asked us for advice. I hope the following recommendations can be put to good use by our supporters; and that we will be able to give more detailed advice and aid to our supporters as the situation demands.

The most effective way one may increase his influence is by organizing.

Small groups of 10 to 20 active persons, having a large number of less active individuals, should prove most effective. There are already many such groups already working, and we will be publishing their addresses in our next issue. The following remarks, however, are directed to those persons who are not already associated with such a group.

If a local committee is not already active in your local area, take steps to form one. Get your friends to work with you, and let everyone who wants to participate do so. Take on projects which would most likely receive wide-spread support from your less active members, and get persons most interested in any particular activity to be the "project chairman." Also, work with and through other organizations to gain their members' support.

At the present time, the "Liberal"-Communists guns are aimed at Rhodesia; and so, the best choice of name for any new group might be, The Centerville Friends of Rhodesia (choose to fit local circumstances). However, as the attack against Rhodesia is only a part of a larger plan designed to destroy all of Southern Africa, a better choice might be, The Centerville Committee to Prevent War Against Southern Africa.

Any, or all, of the following projects could be taken-up by your group, or as individuals if group participation is not possible.

Petition

Signatures on our petition, when sent directly to us, are the best device in aiding us with our lobbying program. Our present petition is worded as generally as possible to aid you in gaining signatures, and we will be re-printing our present petition on legal size paper.

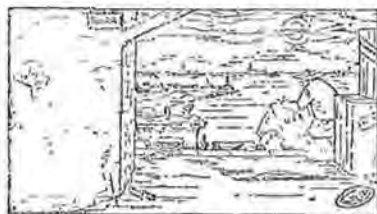
One would be greatly handicapped without being knowledgeable on the many issues pertinent to the situation in Southern Africa.

Books and Other Materials

We plan to distribute as many books on this subject as possible, and recommend that you read the two books discussed on page 6 of this issue.

We urge our readers to subscribe to *Rhodesia and World Report*, which is published by the Candour League of Rhodesia, a private organization dedicated to the preservation of Rhodesia's independence. Both the cartoon appearing on this page, and Douglas Reed's article on page 7 have been re-printed from their November, 1966 Issue. The cost for a one year air mail subscription is \$9.75, and they may be reached at: Rhodesia and World Report, P.O. Box 1871, Salisbury, Rhodesia. We have a small supply of their November Issue on hand, and will send anyone requesting it a free copy as long as they last.

The Rhodesian Information Office (located at: 2652 McGill Terrace, N.W., Washington, D.C.) distributes *Rhodesian Commentary*, an excellently done 8 page Newsletter which is published every two weeks by their Ministry of Information, if you can help them distrib-



Now . . . Find out where this came from

ute the *Commentary*, write them, and tell them the quantity you need. The Rhodesians also have a supply of an excellent booklet entitled, *Rhodesia in the Context of Africa*, in addition to other informative materials which may be obtained upon request.

Letters

Letters to Congress are perhaps the best way to get the Administration to change its policy toward Southern Africa. As this Review goes to press, a great wave of Congressional opposition to the Administration's policy toward Rhodesia is developing, and Senator Eastland's office reports that there will be a considerable amount of support for a sense-of-Congress resolution calling for the recognition of Rhodesia and the immediate lifting of economic sanction. The more mail Rhodesia's Congressional supporters receive, the more likely it is that the resolution will pass.

In all of your letters to the U.S. Congress, demand that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace be investigated, and that its tax exempt status be immediately removed due to its obvious political activities. Also, demand that Ambassador Goldberg be removed from his position as "our" representative before he can commit us into supporting a United Nations War against our allies in Southern Africa.

Letters to State Legislators and Governors asking for their support of Rhodesia, and their taking a stand against U.S. involvement in a war against our allies, will also be effective. At the same time, ask them to introduce pro-Rhodesia resolutions, and visit them on this subject if possible.

News Media

Write letters to the White House making the same demands stated above.

Letters to the editor can have a great deal of influence if they are well thought out, and the readership of the newspaper or periodical is considered.

However, do not limit your activities to letter writing only—visit them. Explain how this situation is developing into a major war, and that their sympathy toward Rhodesia and South Africa will help prevent it.

Challenge opponents of Southern Africa to debates over radio and TV, and asked to be interviewed if a good debate can not be arranged.

We are presently preparing radio tapes, however, they will not be available until the end of this month. If you have a use for this material, we will notify you when they are ready upon receiving word of your interest. These tapes will cost \$5.00 each.

We are also preparing a newspaper advertisement which our supporters may have placed in their local papers.

There are a number of ways by which news coverage may be obtained, and tell your local editor about any of the above activities could prove useful. However, the following activities might prove more interesting.

Boycott

We have been urged by many of our supporters to initiate a boycott of British goods, and we are hoping that our supporters will take this project up as actively as they can. We certainly have sufficient justification. The points which should be stressed are: Britain continues to trade with North Vietnam, Cuba and other Communist countries; she has presented the Rhodesian issue before the United Nations after she had promised she would not do this, thus lending justification for a military invasion at a later date; and, our continued support of Britain and the U.N. will lead us into another major war.

Please notify us of any organized activities along these lines.

Other Projects

Information on the purchase of Rhodesian Independence Bonds may be obtained by writing Mr. Robert Smeed at: Friends of Rhodesia, Room 603, Hayworth Tower, 1314 N. Hayworth, Los Angeles, California 90046.

Write the American Southern Africa Council (800 Fourth Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024) if you wish information on the purchase of Rhodesian land and securities. We are preparing a report on investment opportunities in Southern Africa which will be completed by the end of February, and will be sent directly to all those who have expressed an interest.

Investors may wish to subscribe to the *Rhodesian Investors Guide*, which is available from the N.E. Oldenburg Co. (pvt.) Ltd., Salisbury, Rhodesia. This is the best investment guide published in Rhodesia, and a one year air mail subscription may be purchased for \$24.00.

In the fight for Rhodesian Independence, many U.S. organizations have given assistance, but no effort either in terms of time or dedication, surpasses that of Liberty Lobby, 132 3rd St., Washington, D.C. 20013. The American Southern Africa Council urges its readers and supporters to write Liberty Lobby thanking them for their assistance and, if they have not already done so, ask for information on how they may assist the Liberty Lobby in its important, vital work here in the nation's capital.

Liberty Lobby's dedication and alertness is reflected in all of its work and you can be assured that supporters of the Lobby are kept well informed of those vital issues that affect all of us.

(Continued from Page 1)

United Nations Hypocrisy

Of course, Mr. Wilson has not only been enticed recently, he has also played the role of enticer. He has successfully managed to entice the United Nations to deviate not only from its Charter but also from the generally accepted principles of justice and fair play. On the first count could there possibly be a case of more blatant hypocrisy than that which we find in the United Nations during the third week of December? While the Security Council, after listening to a pack of lies dealing with the internal domestic affairs of Rhodesia was passing a resolution exhorting its members to join in sanctions against Rhodesia on the pretext that we are a threat to world peace, at the same time the General Assembly was enthusiastically adopting a resolution calling for "The immediate cessation of intervention in any form whatsoever in the domestic affairs of states and peoples."

On the second count we find that this great world peace-promoting organization decided to sit in judgment on Rhodesia but they never notified us of this fact, they never informed us of the complaint against us. When we heard, by chance, what was taking place at the United Nations, and sought an opportunity to put our side of the case, this was denied us. They never notified us of their decision and they never gave us an opportunity before imposing their sanctions to put right the wrong, according to their eyes, which we had committed. What incredible deceit and hypocrisy from this "holier than thou" organization which is supposed to guide the world to decency, fair play and justice for all. But even this is not enough. It had merely whetted their appetite for more, as when the British resolution was ultimately defeated by the abstention of two of the Permanent Members of the Security Council (the abstention of one meaning defeat) this is brushed aside as being of no consequence.

Had we been one of the large powerful nations of the world, of course, the story would have been different, but for some time now the world has known that at the United Nations there are two sets of rules, two standards.

Rhodesia's Stand on Principle

I venture to predict that there is more justice where the Demon Satan reigns than where the United Nations wallows in its sanctimonious hypocrisy.

I would like to suggest to the President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and any other country with an equally high civilization, that they seek an opinion from their respective Chief Justices as to whether the treatment meted out to Rhodesia by the United Nations is not a blatant violation not only of the United Nations Charter, but more important, the principles of justice and fair play, and then let the whole world know the truth. Any nation which is prepared to initiate such an exercise would earn the appreciation and respect of the rest of the civilized world.

I am happy to be able to tell you, however, that I have had many messages re-



Signing the Declaration of Independence

cently assuring me that there are a number of responsible governments in the world becoming more and more alarmed at the irresponsible behaviour of the United Nations, and as a consequence paying less and less attention to the plethora of resolutions which emerge from this discredited institution.

In the midst of all this, I hope you will agree with me that our best course is to continue trying to solve our own internal problems, always abiding by the principles in which we believe. Thus we may be assured that we are not transgressing the boundaries of other nations' affairs. The fact that the United Nations themselves no longer abide by their own Charter is no reason for us to do likewise. We support this principle not because it forms part of the United Nations Charter but because it is an ideal which has always been in the forefront of man's mind wherever a high standard of civilization has been developed.

British Duplicity

It was because of her belief in this ideal or principle that Britain and the Commonwealth went to war against Germany in 1939. Those of you whose minds can stretch back to 1914 will know that it was for the same reason that Britain entered the lists then.

Is it not pertinent to ask, in particular our fellow-members of the commonwealth, why their belief in this principle has suddenly vanished now, especially when the aggrieved party is one of their own family?

Be that as it may, I believe that we should still go on trying to live at peace with, and trying to create harmonious relations with, the rest of the world. At the same time, however, we must now set about dealing with a vital internal problem—the finalization of our country's constitution, something which has been held in abeyance while we were trying to come to an agreed settlement with Britain. We tried hard. I believe we did everything in our power—in fact on some occasions we went so far that I incurred the wrath and criticism of certain sections of our community—not that this concerned me one iota, for I knew that what we were doing was in the best interests of Rhodesia and indeed of Southern Africa.

I hope it is obvious to all of you that if any country in this part of the world suffers this can be of no comfort to Rhodesia. I believe the present British Government will forever stand condemned because of its policy of fighting the war of sanctions to the last Zambian—this they continue to do with smug satisfaction, without even turning a hair.

I have with me a copy of Hansard from the House of Commons of the 20th Decem-

ber last. Under the heading "Rhodesia" a question is asked in Column 1176: "Has the Prime Minister finally slammed the door?"

The Prime Minister answers: "Yes, Sir. It means precisely what the honourable Gentleman has said."

Followed, of course, as can only be expected, by a whole string of typically Wilsonian distortions of the truth and personal vindictiveness against myself.

Looking Forward

Now that all our efforts have failed, and Britain has firmly slammed the door closed, we must get on with the task. Your Government has already turned its mind to this problem and I hope that before long in the New Year I will be able to inform you of our next step.

One of the frustrating things about the past year was that I found myself in this very difficult position—on the one hand I have been unable to take you into my confidence over so much of what has happened because of security reasons, while on the other hand, because of the crucial times through which we have been going, it would have been desirable to have kept you fully in the picture. Nevertheless, it has been a great comfort and indeed encouragement to me to know that the majority of Rhodesians have had enough good common sense to understand the position and enough confidence in their Government to entrust them with the task ahead.

We enter 1967 knowing that it will be a year full of new and interesting experiences. One of the lessons of the past twelve months which we have learned is that it is very difficult to predict the effects or sanctions—some have been beneficial, others not so helpful, but all of them enriching our qualities of character, determination, self-reliance, maturity, independence and nationhood. Last year showed a gradual improvement, a gradual strengthening of our overall position as the year progressed. I believe this year will follow the same course.

The last thing I could predict is an easy time ahead, but few things that are worthwhile in life come easily.

Communism—Real Enemy!

And so, as I said to you the other evening, the battle goes on. I believe it important to continuing reminding the world that our real fight is not against the British Government or even now against the United Nations. It is against the relentless march of Communism which is constantly trying to nibble away at the foundations of Christian civilization wherever it may be found in this world. We can guarantee as long as we are here, it will never succeed in Rhodesia.

Finally, I know that I am speaking for all my Cabinet colleagues when I say how grateful we are to you, the people of Rhodesia, for the loyalty and trust which you have placed in us. Indeed, your spirit and determination have been to us a source of tremendous inspiration which will carry us through any difficulties which may lie ahead.

On behalf of my Government and myself I wish you all happiness, prosperity and peace in this New Year ahead of us.

COME TO RHODESIA—FEBRUARY 21 TO MARCH 14, 1967



Prime Minister Greets September Tour

As announced in our December Newsletter, the AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL is sponsoring another 21-day guided tour of Rhodesia and South Africa.

We believe it is important to show our support of Rhodesia in this very tangible manner, in addition to the opportunity of meeting them personally.

Our group will enjoy GUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT STATUS and will be meeting the Prime Minister and many other high government officials.

In addition to the savings for group rates, you will have the trip of a lifetime by traveling with other friends of Rhodesia and viewing some of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere in the world.

The cost for our February Tour will be \$1300, which includes ALL TRANSPORTATION, HOTEL EXPENSES, AND MEALS. There will be a slight additional charge for persons wishing single rooms. Persons desiring to leave the tour may do so at their own expense.

If you can make this tour, please fill in the attached coupon and WRITE TRAVEL CONSULTANTS RIGHT AWAY, and MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO THEM. Their address is:

Travel Consultants, Inc.
Rhodesian Tour
1612 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Note: All requests for reservations must be received by 10 February.

Please make reservations for me and my party named below.

Enclosed you will find remittance in the amount of \$_____ at \$100.00 per person to apply as a deposit on my reservations. (Refundable if necessary to cancel trip)

I am planning to use air service to New York to connect with the Pan American flight to Rhodesia. As a convenience, and in order to obtain round trip and "through fare" discounts, please quote an all inclusive round trip rate from my home airport of _____ to New York, including a return to my home city from New York in March. (Family plan fare savings where applicable.)

I wish to pay for air travel on the basis of () Invoice to be submitted later: () universal air travel plan card # _____; () other credit card as follows:

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Additional members of my party are:

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

ITINERARY

Tuesday, 21 Feb. to Friday, 24 Feb.:

We will depart from Kennedy International Airport, New York City, on Pan American flight #150 at 7:00 P.M. Our group will arrive in Johannesburg late Wednesday night, stay at the Langham Hotel, and be greeted by the South African Friends of Rhodesia Association, who will be our hosts for dinner and cocktails Thursday evening. Thursday, we will tour the city and suburbs of Johannesburg, including gold mines and local industries. On Friday, we will be the guests of the Rhodesian Diplomatic Service and travel to Pretoria, where we will tour the city and receive a briefing on South Africa from the South African Information Service, and return to Johannesburg in the evening.

Saturday, 25 Feb. to Monday, 27 Feb.:

Saturday will be spent on individual activities, and the tour will depart by air that evening for Bulawayo, Rhodesia where we will stay at the Victoria Hotel. On Sunday, we will travel to the Matopos and visit the grave of Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia. On Sunday evening, the citizens of Bulawayo will be our hosts at a sundowner. Monday morning, we will visit the ancient Khame ruins, and later tour Bulawayo, her local industries, headquarters of Rhodesia Railways, the New National Museum, and the site of the Annual Trade Fair which is held each May. Monday evening, we will fly to Salisbury and stay at the Ambassador Hotel.

Tuesday, 28 Feb. to Thursday, 2 March:

Early Tuesday morning, we will fly to Rhodesia's Eastern Highlands and tour Umtali. During the day, we will journey to the Vumba, a beautiful range of mountains and hills surrounding Umtali. The citizens of Umtali will be our hosts at a reception in their new Civic Center in the evening, and we will stay over night at Umtali's Leopard Rock Hotel. Wednesday morning, we will leave for Inyanga and travel through some

of the most picturesque parts of Rhodesia. That evening, we will arrive in Salisbury and spend the night at the Ambassador Hotel. Thursday, we will spend the day resting, visiting Salisbury's beautiful landmarks, and meeting with many of Rhodesia's statesmen, including their Prime Minister Ian D. Smith. In the evening, our group will be the host for our Rhodesian Friends at a special reception honoring their determined fight for independence.

Friday, 3 March to Monday, 6 March:

Friday morning, our group will depart by air for Fort Victoria and Lake Kyle, where we will take a boat trip and view African game and later lunch with the citizens of Fort Victoria. Friday night will be spent in Fort Victoria, and we will fly back to Salisbury Saturday, where we will spend the day resting, touring, and preparing for a safari. On Sunday morning, we will travel to Lake Mellwain and visit recreational and cultural centres. Monday morning, we will fly from Salisbury to Lake Kariba, the world's largest man made lake. During the day, we will take a boat trip of the lake, and spend the night at the Lake Kariba Hotel.



September Tour Visits Wankie

Tuesday, 7 March to Friday, 10 March:

Tuesday morning, we will fly from Kariba to Wankie National Park, the world's largest game preserve (approximately the size of Belgium). We will tour the park during Tuesday and spend the night at Main Camp. Early Wednesday morning, we will be guided to raised platforms from which the many varieties of African game can be seen. In the afternoon, we will depart for Victoria Falls where we will spend the night at the famous Victoria Falls Hotel. On Thursday morning, the Dawn Patrol will fly us over the Falls for a view of this magnificent sight from the air. Later, members of the tour will have the option of either relaxing at the hotel and touring the falls, or going to Chobe Game Park in neighboring Botswana. Friday morning, we will tour the Falls, and in the evening, we will fly back to Salisbury in time to attend a sundowner to be given by our Rhodesian hosts.

Saturday, 11 March to Tuesday, 14 March:

There are no specific group activities planned for Saturday to Monday, and individual members may pursue their own activities of sight seeing and shopping. However, we can expect that the Salisbury Council will want to host an official reception, at which we will probably meet again with Prime Minister Ian Smith, and perhaps receive a guided tour of Government Buildings. We will depart Monday afternoon for our flight back to the United States and arrive in New York Tuesday.

TWO VITAL BOOKS TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT SOUTHERN AFRICA

The American-Southern Africa Council proudly presents two outstanding new books on Rhodesia and South Africa which reveal the hypocrisy of the United Nations and the Johnson Administration's Africa policy.

THE BATTLE FOR RHODESIA

By Douglas Reed

Written in Rhodesia by the renowned British (now South African) author of *Insanity Fair*, this new book has passed through five printings in South Africa in four months and states that the battle for independence being waged by Rhodesia is essentially our own battle. In this new American edition the author includes a message to the American people and a special interview with Prime Minister Ian D. Smith. It discusses the vital interest of the free world in the survival of the Western, anti-Communist governments of Southern Africa.

Douglas Reed writes: "It is simple enough, a mathematical calculation. Rhodesia means you, from Whitehall to Washington, Wisconsin to Worcestershire, Los Angeles to Wilmington and Winnipeg, and you cannot escape it. Rhodesia is no distant, isolated African episode; it reaches into your very home, however, far away you may be." Douglas Reed is the author of "Rule of Three" appearing on page 7 of this Review.

Single copies \$4.00
Orders of 10 or more \$3.50 each



ONE AGAINST THE MOB

By Anthony Harrigan

This new book by the editor of the *Charleston News and Courier* whose previous books include *Red Star Over Africa* and *Guide to the War in Viet Nam* deals with how U.S.-U.N. meddling in Rhodesia may cause another war and our grim stake in Rhodesia's ordeal of independence. This book brings you a new perspective of a progressive, hardworking, liberty-loving people and a clear focus on the central issues . . . richly illustrated with over 60 photos! A clear case for Rhodesian independence.

• "This clearly written, comprehensive book ought to be unnecessary and would be if common sense had not deserted the planet, and forsaken any role in political thinking"—*Manchester Union Leader*

• "Harrigan puts the case cogently, without emotional outbursts; and he makes you wonder whether, in the end, you might not rather live in Rhodesia yourself than in cuckoo-land."—*The Columbia State*

• Anthony Harrigan asks: "Will the West endeavor to push the Rhodesians, South Africa and the Portuguese into the sea in political and military acts that amount to virtual suicide for the West?"—*Christian Economics*

• *One Against the Mob* is the first impartial report on Rhodesia that I have read"—*Former Ambassador Philip Kingsland Crowe*

• Mr. Harrigan has turned out a desperately needed book about Rhodesia's struggle for the right to continue exercising responsible self-government, as she has been doing since 1923"—*American Opinion*

Single copies \$2.35
Orders of 10 or more \$1.50 each

All Americans concerned about our nation's reckless course in Southern Africa should have both of these books. They should be read by every opinion maker, teacher, student and businessman. If war in Southern Africa is to be averted an informed citizenry is necessary. These books explode the myths in which the U.N. is shrouding its actions against Rhodesia and South Africa.

BOTH BOOKS . . . \$4.95

a saving of \$1.40

Yes, please rush me _____ copies of both THE BATTLE OF RHODESIA and ONE AGAINST THE MOB at the special rate of \$4.95 for each set. Send me _____ copies of the BATTLE FOR RHODESIA. Hard bound; prices \$4.00 single copies; 10 or more copies \$3.50 each. Send me _____ copies of ONE AGAINST THE MOB. Softbound; single copies \$2.35; 10 or more \$1.50 each. My check or cash for \$_____ is enclosed.

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Order from:
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024

THE RULE OF THREE

by Douglas Reed

(author of *The Battle for Rhodesia*)

Historically seen, Rhodesia (and with Rhodesia the world) is involved in the third phase of a three-stage conspiratorial process (and only the brainwashed will believe that "They" do not exist). The third stage is that at which the misguided missile (let us call it) either reaches or misses the target. The historic part played by Rhodesia, at this fraction of time in our puny planet, is that of a spanner in the works which, unless it be removed, will cause a misfire between the second and third phases. The result, therefore, whatever happens, will be of immediate interest to all.

Some kind of triple-beat does run through human affairs, grave or gay, and the common name for it, the rule of three, denotes more than a mere superstition about one-match-and-three cigarettes, or the like triviality. Mr. Chaplin, I believe, early learned in his career that a fat man slipping on a banana skin *once* will make the folk smile; *twice*, roar with laughter; and *thrice*, fall into hysterics of mirth.

The Germans have (or perhaps, they had) a name for it: *aller guten Dinge sind drei* (all good things go in threes). Somewhere along the line this was changed into 'all bad things go in three'. Good or bad, the triple-beat does appear to rule in many things and ways.

Thus the process of our century, historically considered, may be compared with the journey of a space-age rocket. The rear portion, the booster, launches the rocket and falls away at a predetermined point. The middle section propels it to another calculated point, where it also falls away, leaving the third, nose-section to encircle our little globe under its own power.

The booster stage of the World Dictatorship enterprise was called the League of Nations, of 1919, which fell away in 1939. The middle section, the United Nations, took over in 1945. The process would be completed by the establishment of the full World Authority after another war.

Neither of the first two stages could have been achieved without a war, and a third war would be needed to achieve the third phase. This would be the ulterior purpose, not revealed at the start. In neither of the two wars was the true object revealed at the outset: other objectives were declared, and were never achieved; they disappeared during the fighting and when the smoke and smother cleared the real purpose emerged in the shapes of an embryonic World Authority at Geneva in 1919 and an improved model at New York after 1945.

The Declared and Concealed Aims of War

The declared purpose of the First War was to destroy "Prussian militarism" (and liberate small nations). Within fifteen years Prussian militarism was stronger than ever. The Second War, by avowal, was to destroy "dictatorship" (and liberate small nations). It ended with dictatorship extended by it to a wider area than ever before and with many "small nations" abandoned to the Red dictatorship as callously as Czechoslovakia

was abandoned to the Brown one before that war.

Behind the scenes in both wars, as innumerable official and unofficial documents now show, "They" were busy setting up the World Authority, in its first two phases, and at those wars' end this proved to have been the true objective. Thus any third war would have nothing to do with "crushing Communism" or "destroying colonialism" or "overthrowing apartheid" or liberating "oppressed minorities" or establishing "majority rule." These phrases would at the start be thrown as dust in the eyes of the multitude. What has happened in Africa since Mr. Macmillan's Wind of Change speech six years ago is the picture of what would be the condition of the whole of Africa if those who now clamour in New York for a third war had their way: racial and tribal carnage and chaos, Tommy-gun-rule and one-man-one-vote, as in the Congo, Nigeria, Uganda, the Sudan and elsewhere. (Appropos: in the title of a recently published book the shambles produced by the American-supported United Nations invasion of the Congo is described as "an experiment in World Government").

The World Government Conspiracy

This World Government conspiracy (I use the word literally: an enterprise secretly planned and organised) has been a long time in preparation and in our century has covered the first two phases of the three-stage process. Any who care to do a little research will find themselves carried back at once to the French Revolution and may take up the thread at that point. (This will save them the pain of going further back, for that would take them a very long way.)

The aims of the World Revolution have not changed (although it cover-name frequently has) during the two centuries which have passed since the papers of the Illuminati were found and published, who prepared the ground for the French Revolution. George Washington knew all about it and would today have earned the epithet of "McCarthyism" for what he said about it.

The Hidden Advisers

Unchanged in essential form and aim, it appeared again in the work of the French revolutionary, Louis Blanc, who in 1848 set up what in our century became known as a "Soviet". The unknown "Colonel" House (described by himself and others as the *de facto* President of America during the Woodrow Wilson period and the 1914 War) had been indoctrinated, or had indoctrinated himself with these "ideas of Louis Blanc", and the memoirs of that time show him, behind the scenes of the First War, preparing (together with Sir Edward Grey, Lord Robert Cecil and other well-intentioned "Liberals") a "League to Enforce Peace" (my italics) which in 1919 emerged as the League of Nations, the booster section of the three-part missile.

The many documents of the Second War period now show the same behind-the-scenes process. As if from nowhere, a Mr. Harry Hopkins (who also had absorbed "ideas" similar to those of Colonel House in the earlier generation) appeared at the White House and, according to his and President Roosevelt's biographer, was during the decisive period "the *de facto* President of the

United States". This period culminated, not in the destruction of "dictatorship" or the liberation of "small nations", but in the emergence of the United Nations, ushered into birth by Mr. Alger Hiss when the fighting ceased.

What the United Nations has done is already open to audit in several fields, most notably in the Congo, and that "experiment in World Government" gives a faint foretaste of what it yet would do, if it could unleash the third war for which its numerous new recruits now clamour.

Where does the American President stand in all this, now that his country is in material things such as armaments and wealth the most powerful one in the world? Early in the Second War an eminent American historian, Mr. Charles Beard drew attention in tones of the utmost misgiving to the limitless powers which, through the course of this century, had come to be vested in one man: the President of the United States. In 1952, Mr. Harry Truman, who had succeeded to the Presidency through the death, while in office, of President Roosevelt, said that the American Presidency carried power beyond parallel in history, more power than that of Genghis Khan, Caesar, Napoleon or Louis XIV.

Who, in fact, is to wield this power, for better or for worse? But for his assassination, the present incumbent would be President Kennedy. In his place is President Johnson. Is there, somewhere behind the scenes, another candidate for *de facto* President, or other aspirants to be *de facto* Presidents?

Rhodesia's Public Enemy No. 1

The present President's representative at the United Nations is a man of menaces, directed always at Rhodesia or South Africa. He speaks as if he were a man in authority, having Presidents under him. Perhaps he is but the mouthpiece of the President; perhaps these menaces *do* originate with the President: one cannot judge, any longer. All that one can foresee is that if the World Government organisers should succeed in gaining the American President for their purpose, or if they should contrive to become *de facto* rulers of America, that unparalleled, ominous "power" would be used in the style of Genghis Khan, not of Caesar, Napoleon or Louis XIV.

The Benighted Nations

The world should by now have seen enough of the activities of this bogus body, ludicrously called the United Nations, to forego any remaining illusion that it has been set up to preserve peace in the world, or to retain any belief in the peaceful purpose of any World Organization which would emerge as the ulterior purpose in the confusion following any new war. *Aller haben Dinge sind drei*, and the World Authority (already existing in detailed blueprint) would be the worst yet.

Will the aspirants for World Dictatorship achieve the third stage of the process? Their greatest strength evidently now lies in London and New York: (at this juncture, and in terms of filmdom, Moscow Communism can only claim the award for the best supporting player, not the best leading one), where they seem to have gained a vice-like hold over the visible leaders of political affairs. So far,

(Continued on Page 8)

WAR IN AFRICA

(Continued from Page 2)

justify and reward an armed invasion costing thousands of lives and billions of dollars. The reward is the destruction of Western rule in Southern Africa and control of South Africa's fabulous resources and strategic position. The wealth and firm anti-Communism of Southern Africa are the real targets.

For years, the U.N. has been a tool the Communists have used in advancing their schemes throughout the world, particularly in Africa. It is now preparing to throw the entire weight of Communism's power and Liberalism's power against Southern Africa.

In 1965, during the Twentieth Session of the U.N., a resolution was passed drawing the attention of the Security Council "to the fact that the situation in Southern Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII [economic sanctions and then military invasion] was essential to solving the problem of apartheid and that universally applied economic sanctions were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution." The U.N. now seeks to implement this resolution.

U.N. Meets to Plan South African Strategy

During August of 1966, a United Nations Human Rights Seminar on Apartheid was held in Brazilia, Brazil. The declared purpose of this seminar was to explore means by which the U.N. could apply collective measures to destroy the "white supremacist" government of South Africa. The Seminar was attended by official representatives from many governments, especially the Communist bloc, and including the Soviet Union, Poland, Algeria, Hungary, India, Guinea, United Arab Republic, Sweden, Tanzania, Zambia, Great Britain and the United States.

The recommendations of the Seminar included: "Apartheid is a threat to the peace and every means should be explored for its elimination"; that economic sanctions must be applied if South Africa does not immediately abandon the practice of racial segregation; that South Africa be forced to comply with any economic sanctions applied against Rhodesia; that South Africa's mandate over South-West Africa be "revoked" by the

General Assembly [this was done in October]; that the United Nations give political, moral and material assistance to those opposing apartheid; that Member States offer scholarships to South African students opposing apartheid "so the United Nations would have trained administrators after the collapse of the apartheid system and the government that imposes it."

The final recommendation of the Seminar was that the U.N. should support and finance an "independent information center" to alert the citizens and governments of all countries to the "South African menace." All members of the United Nations were urged "to take measures commensurate with domestic law against the operations of information organizations of the South African Government and private groups outside South Africa."

The Secretary General's report on the proceedings stated:

"The inescapable conclusion was that the Organization (U.N.) although it had done a lot, has thus far confined itself to a battle of words, while the real offensive to dislodge the racist Pretoria regime has not yet been launched. The time has clearly come to proceed from academic debate to the adoption of concrete measures for the defeat of apartheid; to infuse new enthusiasm and new vigor into anti-apartheid activities."

Next Steps Toward War

We can now see what the probable course of events will be during the next few months:

- The United Nations will condemn South Africa's refusal to honor U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia as a violation of Article 25 of the U.N. Charter, which provides that all Member Nations will agree "to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council." This will probably mean an extension of the U.N. embargo to South Africa. Many experts here in Washington report that there are strong indications that, as a minimum measure, South Africa will be subjected to mandatory sanctions before the end of the year.

- The practice of apartheid will be found by the Security Council, or in the event of a veto by the General Assembly, to be a threat to the peace. The U.N. will probably tighten its embargo on South Africa, perhaps dispatch U.S., British, or Soviet ships to blockade South African ports.

- The key event will be an attempted U.N. seizure of South-West Africa and a definite South African rebuff. The U.N. may then call upon the powers granted it under Article 42 to call upon the armed forces of Member Nations to provide a "peace keeping mission." United States' position on this will be crucial to success.

- Already strong and secretive Communist elements within Southern Africa and operating from bases in the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia will attempt to provoke uprisings and violence designed to encourage and justify U.N. aggression. Che Guevara is reported by Portuguese and South African intelligence to be in Tanzania directing the training of African terrorists for just such a move. 5000 Cubans are training in the Congo (Brazzaville) for operations against the Portuguese province of Angola.

- U.S. civil rights groups will actively engage in programs designed to convince U.S. politicians that the negro vote is interested in the vigorous pursuit of anti-apartheid policies. Already, the leftist American Committee on Africa has mailed hundreds of thousands of illustrated pamphlets alleging South African atrocities and calling on Americans to join in combatting racism in South Africa. Funds are being solicited allegedly to assist black Africans involved in sabotage and violations of the South African Suppression of Communism Act. The South African government reports that these funds are being used to finance subversive activities in South Africa. It is believed that the American Committee on Africa has been a source of financial support for such terrorists as Holden Roberto and Mondlane. The sponsors of the Committee include Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Martin Luther King, Jacob Javits, Bishop Pike, Norman Cousins, Roy Wilkins, and Walter Reuther.

Liberals and Communists Want War!

The Liberal-Communist establishment wants war with Southern Africa. Only an alert and organized citizenry can prevent it. Here in Washington, the American-Southern Africa Council is conducting a vigorous program to instruct and inform Members of the Congress, important officials and the Administration of the dangerous path this country is following in Africa. We hope that all concerned Americans will appreciate this work and support our efforts as much as possible.

RULE OF THREE

(Continued from Page 7)

in fact, they have had things nearly all their own way.

They very nearly had their way this year. Not for nothing did Dr. Salazar, in April, give warning against that "once more false step" which might set the world ablaze. In July, the judgment of The Hague came three days after the American Government had advised the South African one that it would feel bound to give effect to United Nations' measures resolved on the strength of that judgment (evidently expected to go the other way). Well, the "United Nations' measures" and the time for applying them (The Hague decision) had already been foreseen in last year's Carnegie Blueprint of an armed invasion of South Africa.

The "Peace Corps"

A bad world, my masters. However, the

diligent might find some small grounds for hope of better things. Surely the spectacle now offered by the United Nations must be becoming ludicrous to even the passive multitudes of the world: and surely, at some point, these silent misgivings must burst into a general outcry against the farce. When in human history before this century has any such body met, where men come to their transient places by process of assassination, abduction, despotism, public hangings, massacre and mayhem, may stand up and claim hearing when they clamour for "the illegal regime" in Rhodesia to be removed by force and for war to be waged against "apartheid" in South Africa? Surely, at some point even the astoundingly reckless politicians of London and Washington must shrink from the daggers who are constantly proffered them.

If they pause and shrink back, that will be due to the stand of Rhodesia and South Africa, and the rule of three may yet be halted before its culminating holocaust.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-13-2004 BY 60290aucba/ag/jms

105-153080-9

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/16/67

FROM : Legat, London (105-2880) (RUC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] 15-3080-5
IS - RHODESIA b7C

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

Inasmuch as [REDACTED] is not in London Office
territory the foregoing is furnished for information. b7C

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - Liaison
1 - London
JTM:cm
(5)

Approved. 50071160N AFRICA COUNCIL

8/17/2029

CLASSIFIED BY 60290aucbce/ag/jms
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 8/17/2029

b1

(S)

ENCLOSURE

REC-19

105-153080-10

SECRET

6-15
MAY 19 1967



54 JUN 23 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SECRET

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

8/19/04

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(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

b1

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SECRET

Date: 5/14/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

b7C

Character: IS - RHODESIA

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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100-1-1000 10

ENCLOSURE

105-153080-10

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60290auc/oc/ag/jms

FBI

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucbcs/ag/jms

Date: 6/29/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (109-3) (C)

b7C

b7D

SUBJECT:
FRIENDS OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE (FRI),
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - RHODESIA

b7C

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven
copies of an LHM captioned suitable for
dissemination.

Information concerning was furnished by
captioned subject who advised he had worked with on
various contract engineering jobs. Information was
furnished on 6/28/67 to

b7C

 advised that he did not desire to
furnish any information directly to the U. S. Air Force
Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and was hesitant
about furnishing information to the FBI in view of the
fact that U. S. Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK is an
"ultra liberal" and quite probably has tied the hands of
Director J. EDGAR HOOVER. described himself as an
"ultra conservative" and is positive there is a world-wide
communist conspiracy in which is involved,
quite possibly with the connivance of various officials
of the U. S. Government.

b7C

b7D

 who appeared to be an extremely nervous
individual, believes that subject him, to

b7C

b2

b7D

(3-Bureau (Enc.8)
1-Cincinnati

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 7-11-67
HOW FORW.
BY

RDS/mau
(4)

JUL 3 1967

b7C

Approved:
Special Agent in Charge

Sent M

105-153086

UNREC COPY AT
PY OF ENCL FILED
IN 105-153086-24779

cc for 105-24779

CI 109-3

"pavlovian terroristic conditioning" while they were working together.

LHM on [redacted] is being submitted in view of the
fact that [redacted]

b7C

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DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucbce/ag/jms

ENCLOS

105-153080-13

CONGRESSIONAL TASK FORCE TO RHODESIA

I WISH TO SUPPORT THIS COURAGEOUS EFFORT
TO SAVE RHODESIA FROM U. N. INVASION

PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED: \$1,000 _____ \$250 _____ \$50 _____ \$10 _____
\$ 500 _____ \$100 _____ \$25 _____ \$ _____

☐ I WISH A COPY OF RECORD ALBUM "PEACE WITH RHODESIA"

NAME (Please Print) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please Make Checks Payable To: **AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL**
Suite N-1, 800 4th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024

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DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290aucvce/ag/jms



William L. Dickinson
(R-Alabama)

"We are embarked on a foolish course which, if we persist and are consistent, will inevitably lead us to consequences more dire than the situation in which we presently find ourselves in southeast Asia."

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"The Rhodesian people are independent and they have the fortitude to remain independent. They are independent, like it or not. They proclaimed their independence in a proper manner and should be respected as an independent nation."



John M. Ashbrook
(R-Ohio)



Gene Snyder
(R-Kentucky)

"The honesty and integrity of the Rhodesian people needs to be told to the world."

"Do you want to see our American troops used in a United Nations war in Rhodesia or South Africa? We have enough war now without further involvement in another theater of operations and against governments that are no threat to world peace or the United States of America. If these thoughts are repulsive to you - Congratulations! You are an American...and your country and people need your help."



John R. Rarick
(D-Louisiana)



Albert Watson
(R-South Carolina)

"I am delighted to make this important trip...Unless this nation withdraws its support of the economic sanctions by the United Nations against Rhodesia, we will find ourselves in the middle of an African war which indeed will make the southeast Asian conflict look like a Sunday School Picnic."



Fire arms and explosives of communist terrorists secured from terrorists by Rhodesian security forces.

American-Southern Africa Council
Suite N-1, 800 Fourth Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Gentlemen:

I wish to assist this effort to aid Rhodesia in her fight against Communist aggression and enclose \$ _____

Name _____

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DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290auc/ice/ag/jms

Address _____

City and State _____ Zip _____

Please send me _____ copies of this pamphlet for distribution to others.

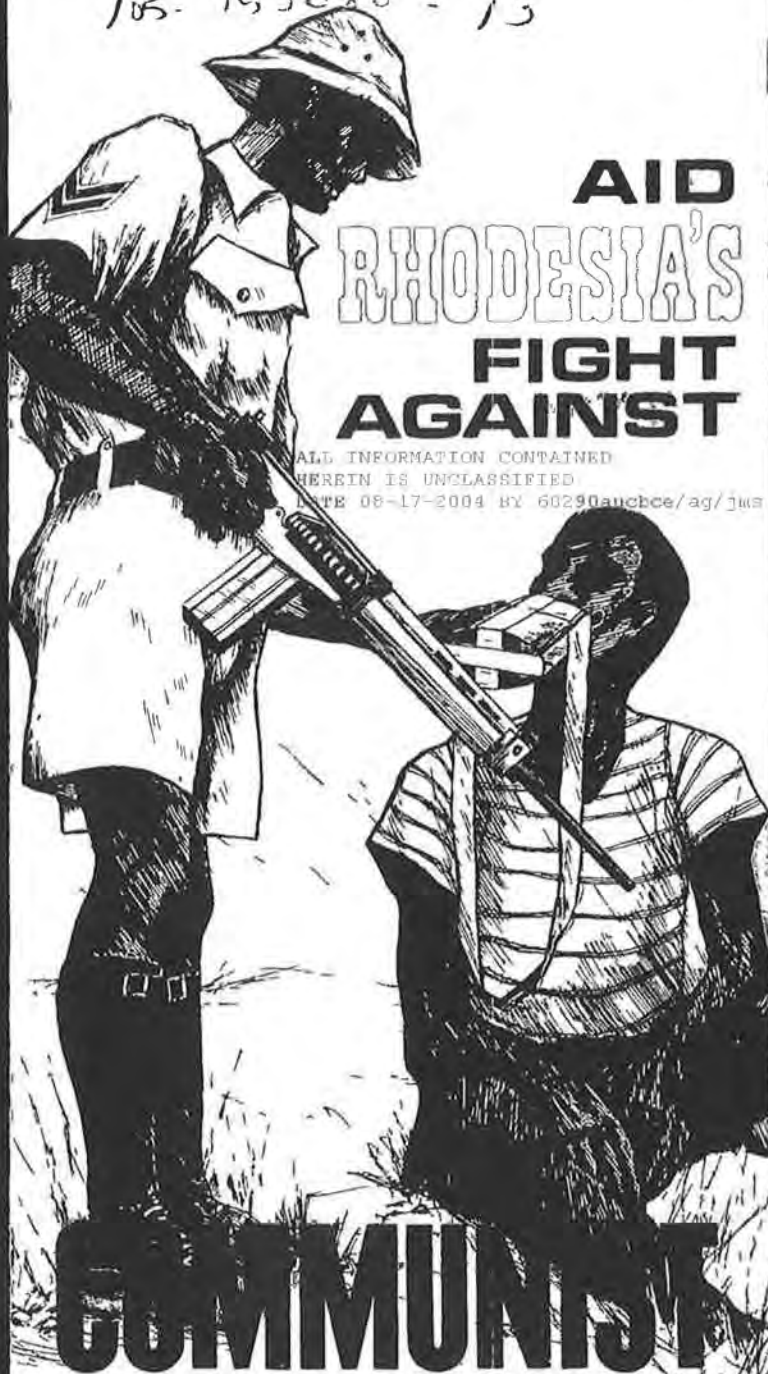
AID RHODESIA

"I trust that soon our joint efforts will restore the former warm friendship that has, until lately, always existed between the Governments of the United States and Rhodesia. Warm friendship still continues between our peoples."

Again, I thank you and all our American friends who are making such efforts to sustain us in our efforts to maintain our national freedom and independence against the evil machinations of those who, for their own purposes, are trying to destroy Rhodesia by economic warfare and violent aggression. Rhodesians will not let you down because we are going to maintain our national freedom and independence."

-- Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's
message to the American-Southern Africa
Council

105-153646-13



AID RHODESIA'S FIGHT AGAINST

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DATE 08-17-2004 BY 60290anchce/ag/jms

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

ANOTHER VIET NAM..... IN AFRICA?

The destruction of anti-Communist Southern Africa is a primary objective of the Liberal-Red establishment. In this effort they are aided, encouraged and financed by the UN and, incredibly, by the U. S. State Department.

Strategically, Rhodesia is the key to Southern Africa. If this valiant nation falls, every nation will follow swiftly. Knowing this, the Communists have made Rhodesia their No. 1 target for collapse.

The Communists seek:

Control of Rhodesia, together with the wealth, population and strategic position of this vital area.

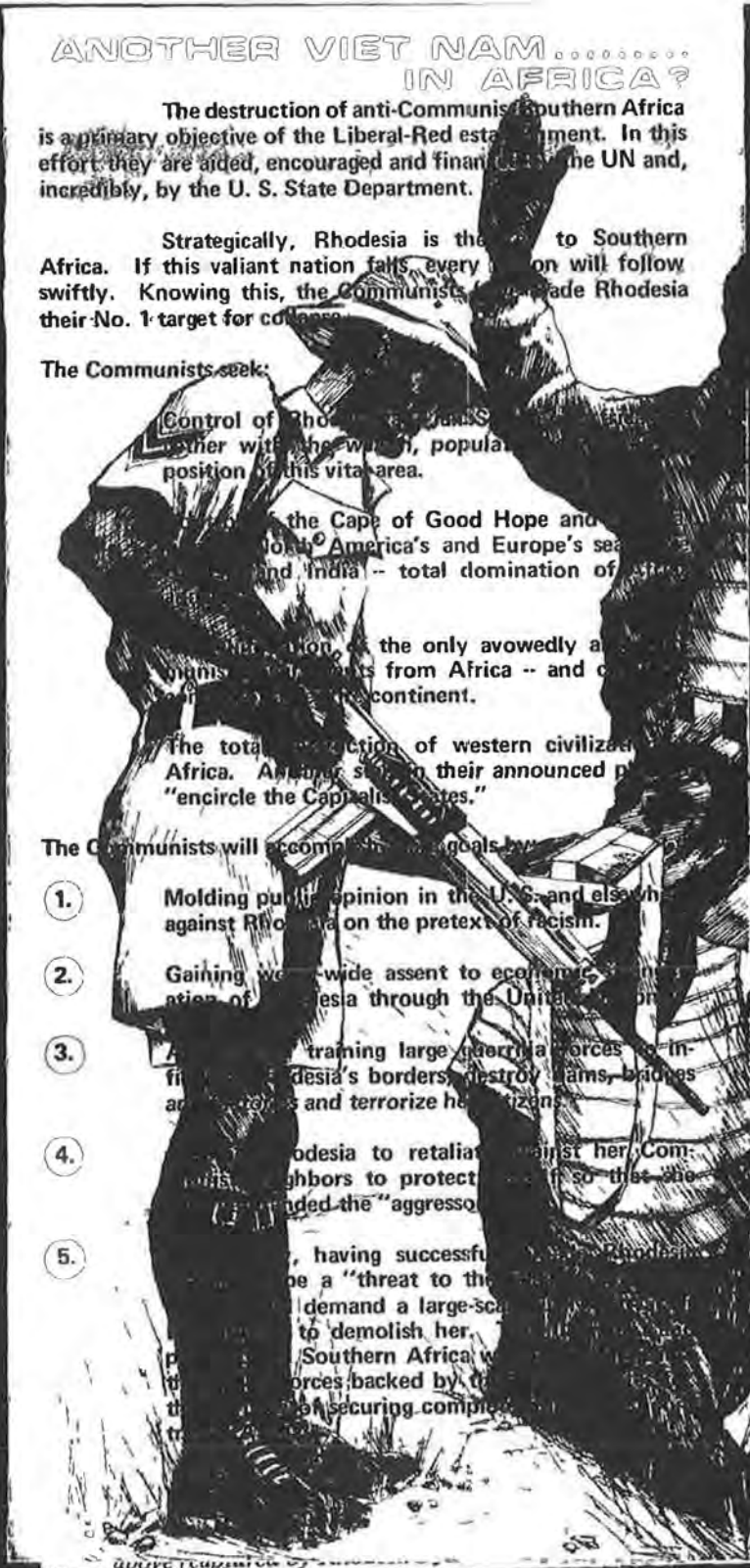
Control of the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean -- South America's and Europe's sea routes to Africa and India -- total domination of the continent.

Control of the only avowedly anti-Communist front from Africa -- and control of the entire continent.

The total destruction of western civilization in Africa. Another step in their announced plan to "encircle the Capitalist States."

The Communists will accomplish these goals by:

1. Molding public opinion in the U. S. and elsewhere against Rhodesia on the pretext of racism.
 2. Gaining world-wide assent to economic sanctions against Rhodesia through the United Nations.
 3. Training large guerrilla forces to infiltrate Rhodesia's borders, destroy dams, bridges and railways and terrorize her citizens.
 4. Persuading Rhodesia to retaliate against her Communist neighbors to protect herself so that she would be branded the "aggressor."
 5. Having successfully destroyed Rhodesia, to be a "threat to the peace" and demand a large-scale military intervention to demolish her.
- Peace in Southern Africa will only come when the forces backed by the U. S. and the UN secure complete control of the continent.





CONGRESS WARNED!

Representative Robert Watson reported to his colleagues in the House of Representatives that "Communist-aided and equipped guerrillas are swarming into Southern Rhodesia, destroying all Western influence in the area. The evidence is clear," he said, "that the Rhodesians are facing an extensive Vietnam-like 'War of Liberation' in Southern Africa. Their first aim of conquest is to destroy the Western nation which the United States has made an effort to destroy by the imposition of economic sanctions."

"We cannot afford another Vietnam in Southern Africa," Watson said. "Unless we drop support of UN sanctions and change our policy toward Rhodesia, such may be the case."

Instead, the United States has supported every ill-conceived and malicious attempt of Britain and the United Nations to strangle, starve and terrorize the people of Rhodesia.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS OPENLY SUPPORTED TERRORIST ATTACKS ON RHODESIA.

Our own Ambassador to the UN has openly said that the Rhodesian government should either surrender its independence or face violence and chaos, presumably organized by the UN and the Communists.

President Nixon has publicly stated that the Rhodesian government could not be supported by the U. S. because of the chaotic Communist movements could be created, like in Congo.

"They will fight for themselves if necessary. They do not ask for money for friend-ship and non-interference from the United States."

"WE HAVE STRUCK A BLOW FOR THE PRESERVATION OF JUSTICE, CIVILIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY, AND IN THE SPIRIT OF THIS BELIEF WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSUMED OUR SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE. GOD BLESS YOU ALL."

With these solemn words, Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith of Rhodesia ended an historic broadcast on 11 November, 1965. The Rhodesian people -- and indeed the whole world -- now knew that Rhodesia, a little country, was prepared to defend its rightful heritage to its utmost ability. The people of Rhodesia witnessed the withdrawal of responsible authority from Africa and the resulting chaos and anarchy. They had seen the rape of the Congo, the reign of terror in Kenya, and the countless other bloody assaults. They would not allow it to happen in Rhodesia; they said, "So far and no further."



"Striking a blow for the preservation of Justice, Civilization and Christianity," Prime Minister Ian Smith and Cabinet sign the Unilateral Declaration of Independence -- 11 November, 1965.

In the last two years they have had to face a world lusting for their destruction; they have few friends; no nation will recognize their sovereign independence. Elsewhere in Africa, massacres, public hangings, arson and violence ostensibly pass unnoticed by the world at large.

The United Nations is used by enemies of Rhodesia as a facade behind which they plot her destruction. THE UNITED STATES, EVEN WHILE FIGHTING COMMUNISM IN VIETNAM, IS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN AIDING RHODESIA'S COMMUNIST ENEMIES.



Rhodesia, whom the Communist bloc calls a "threat to the peace" manufactured by the Chinese and Soviets. Sanctions must be lifted above (captured by Rhodesian forces in a recent engagement with

HERE IS THE INCREDIBLE STORY:

The United Nations, for the first time in its history, has imposed mandatory sanctions on a country - Rhodesia. The avowed purpose of these sanctions is to destroy Rhodesia's economy and make Rhodesia vulnerable to terrorist activities and Red military aggression. The United States voted for these sanctions, agreeing that little anti-Communist Rhodesia was a "threat to world peace!" Rhodesia's representative was not even given an opportunity to appear at the UN in his nation's defense!

LBJ then issued an "executive order" declaring that Americans who traded with Rhodesia in proscribed commodities would be punished with fines up to \$10,000 and 10 years in prison! This is the first time in U. S. history when an American could be punished and imprisoned for disobeying an U. N. order!

Attempts to destroy Rhodesia by dividing her people and destroying her economy have so far failed. If her enemies are to be successful they must employ force and violence. The Socialist Government of Great Britain has urged the UN to enforce a total boycott. The Communist and African states are arming and training guerrillas and, as in the Congo, are urging the UN to send a "peacekeeping force."

Now, Communist forces operating from bases in neighboring "Black ruled" nations are launching a concerted, well-planned and equipped terrorist attack. The Communists realize that Rhodesia is the bastion of Southern Africa. If Rhodesia falls, so will South Africa and the wealth and strategic importance of Africa will be theirs -- UNCHALLENGED!

We cannot afford to allow world Communism unrestricted control of the African continent or control over the wealth of Southern Africa. Yet our announced policy is to give support and aid to terrorist groups dedicated to the destruction of western influence in Africa.

REGARDLESS OF HER OWN PERIL, RHODESIA HAS OFFERED TO HELP US IN VIET NAM!



ce", is herself threatened with annihilation by the superior weapons removed so that she may purchase modern arms like those pictured (Chinese-led guerrillas).

Rhodesians have been at our side in three world wars - World War I, World War II, and Korea. Their troops successfully broke the back of Communist aggression in Malaya. Thousands of Rhodesians have given their lives in defense of liberty -- yours and theirs.

RHODESIA OFFERS VIET AID TO U. S.

Washington (AP), May 18 - Rhodesia has offered to send troops and general assistance to help the United States in Vietnam, according to Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S. C.

Speaking at a "Peace with Rhodesia" banquet last night, Thurmond told the five hundred guests that "Rhodesia is willing to make available, immediately, up to 5,000 troops."

Sponsored by the American-Southern Africa Council, the banquet was one of many similar efforts to "alter the current position of the U. S. against the small, anti-communist country of Rhodesia," said Mr. John Acord, Chairman of the group.

Thurmond called the offer an attempt by Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith to restore good relations with the United States. He said he received the offer in a telegram from the Rhodesian Cabinet, and that a similar telegram had been sent to the U. S. government.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

Rhodesia knows that the fight against Communism is a battle for the preservation of Christianity, civilization, law and order. Rhodesia is an inspiration to the world by becoming the first nation in two decades which has solidly rejected Communist and Socialist encroachments.

CONGRESSIONAL MISSION TO RHODESIA

In an effort to counteract liberal propaganda on Rhodesia and to stimulate interest and appreciation for the Rhodesian struggle, the American-Southern Africa Council is sponsoring a Mission to Rhodesia of Members of Congress to see the actual situation that exists there. On their return they will present a first-hand report to you and our fellow countrymen.

PARTIAL DELEGATION

"Congress needs to be told the truth about Rhodesia."



John J. Duncan
(R-Tennessee)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records BranchALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

, 19__

DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60290aue/ce/ag/jms

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☒ Service Unit - Room 6524

b7C

☐ Forward to File Review☐ Attention☒ Return to

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☐ Subversive References Only☐ Nonsubversive References Only☒ Main File References Only *if you have*

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher
Initials

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

☒ 105-153080☒ 105-161880-6☒ 97-0-1833☒ 105-153080-9

May 26, 1969

REC-73

105-153040-13

C

[Redacted Address Block]

b7C

Dear [Redacted Name]

I have received your letter of May 19th, with enclosure.

A careful review of the information you furnished indicates that the matter you mentioned appears to be within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the Post Office Department. I have referred a copy of your letter to the Chief Postal Inspector of that Department.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

TEBla

MAILED 10
MAY 26 1969
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. The enclosure is a business reply envelope addressed to the American-Southern Africa Council and Dangerous Drugs Foundation. The Dangerous Drugs Foundation is not identifiable in Bufiles. We have conducted a Registration Act investigation of [Redacted] the American Southern Africa Council. Our investigation in early 1967, including thorough interview of [Redacted] developed no evidence indicating violation of this Act. Results were furnished the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice with advice we would conduct no further investigation in absence of a specific request. Subsequently [Redacted]

b7C

[Redacted] We furnished this information to the Criminal Division of the Department inquiring if this constituted a violation of that statute and were advised by the Criminal Division that no violation apparently existed. This reply coordinated with the General Investigative Division. Copy of correspondent's letter being sent to the Chief Postal Inspector by form referral same date.

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Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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JUN 13 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

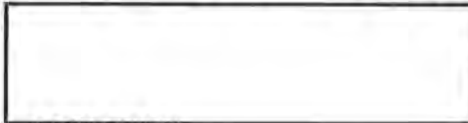
~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI 105-195883)

8/6/70

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SAC, WFO (105-96740) (P)



b1

(S)

8/18/04

CLASSIFIED BY 60280aucbce/ag/jms
DECLASSIFY ON: 25W 3,311 8/18/2000

(OO:WFO)



b1

(S)

WFO indices revealed that activities of the American Southern Africa Council and some of its members have been investigated by the Bureau in case captioned "AMERICAN SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL, IS - RHODESIA, RA - RHODESIA" (Bufile 105-153080, WFOfile 105-71618. By LHM dated 3/30/67, captioned as above, it was reported that effective 1/1/67, the National Coordinating Committee Friends of Rhodesian Independence changed its name to American Southern Africa Council. The name was changed because the question of Rhodesian independence has been superseded by the larger one of preserving the territorial integrity of all Southern Africa, especially the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

WFO indices negative re



b7C

1-ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 6)

(1- 105-153080) (AMERICAN SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL)

2-WFO

(1- 105-71618) (AMERICAN SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL)

DWF:dan

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~~SECRET~~

105-153080-
NOT RECORDED
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105-195883-9

SAC, WFO (105-71618)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60290aue/sg/jma

10/9/70

EX-111

REC-49

Director, FBI (105-153080) - 16

① AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNCIL
REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

b7C

1-1

4/11/70

Enclosed for your evidence is a single copy of a
letter dated 9/23/70

b7C

with its attachments.

Conduct investigation adequate for full response
to the questions posed by AAG in his attached letter. After
obtaining basic data regarding captioned council, you should
consider early interview of council officials in line with
AAG observation that he has no objection to such interviews.
During interviews, specifics should be obtained which would
assist in tying in captioned organization with the Rhodesian
Property and Investment Trust of Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Efforts should be made to obtain the identity of the unnamed
American acting as Assistant Managing Director of the
Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust. If identity of
that individual is obtained, consider opening a separate
investigation regarding him and submit recommendations to
Bureau under his separate caption.

Enclosures (7)

WJM:kks

(4)

NOTE:

We have previously investigated captioned group
and found it to be an organization supporting the segregationist
policies existing in some South African countries. Our
earlier investigation failed to uncover facts supporting a
need for the group to register under the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Information received
By AAG - ISD from Department of State gives stronger indication
of activity susceptible to registration. Bureau letter to
AAG - ISD 9/30/70 requested advice as to the date State
Department material was received by ISD in accordance with
the Director's instructions.

Tolson _____
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Tele _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

September 30, 1970

EX-111

Director, FBI

REC-49

105-153080-16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-13-2004 BY 60298aucdce/ag/jms

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
REGISTRATION ACT - AFRICA

Reference is made to your letter dated September 23, 1970, in captioned matter which forwarded material received by your Division from the Department of State. By the referenced communication you requested this Bureau to conduct certain investigation to resolve questions relating to the application of the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act in this matter.

You are requested to advise the date on which the material from the Department of State was received by your Division.

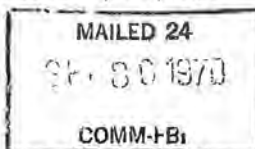
ERH:bjpbj
(5)

NOTE:

[redacted] has requested additional investigation in captioned matter, referring in his correspondence to prior Bureau information furnished his Division. The Bureau data was the result of investigation conducted in 1966 of a predecessor organization of the captioned group. That investigation was closed in March, 1967, and the AAG was informed that no further investigation was contemplated. In his current request AAG-ISD has furnished information from Department of State which postdates our previous investigation and contains indications of possible responsibility by subject group to register as a foreign agent. AAG-ISD has failed to indicate when the material from Department of State was received by Department of Justice, although one piece of mail included in the State Department material was time-stamped into the Registration Section of the Department of Justice 7/27/70.

b7C

Tolson _____
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Gandy _____



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60290auc/bc/ag/jms

TO : Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE: September 23, 1970

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
REGISTRATION ACT - AFRICA

Reference is made to previous information furnished by your Bureau concerning the subject Council which was formerly known as the National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence.

The Department of State has recently furnished additional information concerning the subject Council and inquired as to the application of the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Copies of this material are enclosed.

A review of this material has raised certain questions with relation to the above Act and it is hoped your Bureau will be able to help in resolving them by appropriate inquiry.

With reference to the American Information Center in Rhodesia, information is desired which will aid in answering the following questions:

What is the nature and extent of the relationship between the subject Council and the American Information Center in Rhodesia?

Is the American Information Center organized under the laws of Rhodesia?

Is the subject Council engaged in activities within the United States on behalf of or at the request of the American Information Center in Rhodesia? And, if so, what is the nature and extent of such activities?

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.

SEP 23 1970

b7C

MCT-3

REC-49

105-103068-16

SEP 23 1970

NAT. INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE
ENC. BEHIND FILE

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust of Salisbury, Rhodesia, information is desired which will aid in answering the following questions:

Is the Trust organized under Rhodesian laws? And, if so, where is the location of its principal office?

What is the nature and extent of the relationship between the subject Council and the Trust?

Does the subject Council act as a representative of the Trust within the United States pursuant to any form of agreement? If so, what is the nature of the agreement?

Is the subject Council engaged in any form of activity within the United States on behalf of the Trust or at the latter's request? If so, what is the nature and extent of any such activity?

Information is desired if available, with relation to activity of the subject Council which may involve fund raising for a foreign entity, dissemination of propaganda seeking a change in United States foreign policy, or lobbying before Congress. Such activity when coupled with an agency relationship with a foreign principal, such as the above Trust or Information Office, would require registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the subject Council.

This Division has no objection to personal interviews of officials of the subject Council.

Enclosures

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60290aucbce/sg/jms

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: OCT 8 1970

FROM: *Jay* J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
REGISTRATION ACT - AFRICA

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Bishop ☒
Mr. Brennan, C.D. ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Walters ☒
Mr. Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

34
EXP. PROC.
34 OCT 9 1970

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 30, 1970, which we received on October 1, 1970, requesting to be advised as to the date we received certain material from the Department of State which was the subject matter of our memorandum to you dated September 23, 1970.

Delay of over 2 1/2 mos!

This Division received the information from State on July 27, 1970. Subsequent to a review of that data together with a re-review of information previously furnished by your Bureau, we sent the aforementioned memorandum of September 23, 1970 to you and a memorandum to State advising that the information they sent raised a number of questions concerning the applicability of the captioned Act which could only be resolved by investigation by the FBI. We further advised State that upon completion of your investigation and our review of the information developed we would be in further contact with them on this matter.

EX-102

REC-49

105-1530-17

OCT 8 1970

NAT. INT. SEC.

OCT 15 1970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 11/30/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/9/70 - 11/10/70
TITLE OF CASE AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNCIL		REPORT MADE BY SA b7C	TYPED BY nst
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-13-2004 BY 60290aucbce/ag/jms		CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA	

Reference: Bureau letter to WFO dated 10/9/70.

- P -

Administrative Data:

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was interviewed on by SAs

It is noted that was fully cooperative during the interview and his responses appeared and not evasive. During the interview, indicated that although

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CON VIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

4 - Bureau (105-153080)
1 - WFO (105-71618)

105-153080-118

REC-24

27 DEC 8 1970

EX-100

b2	Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	By Courier	Date, RAO (ISD)
Request Recd.	12/10/70	
Date Fwd.	12/10/70	
How Fwd.	7472	

Notations

NAT. INT. SEC.

6 DEC 14 1970

COVER PAGE
- A -

WFO 105-71618

As noted in the enclosed report, [] was unfamiliar with the operation of the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust of Salisbury, Rhodesia. He did not know the identity of the American who was acting as Assistant Managing Director of the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust. [] stated that the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust is not connected with the American-Southern African Council. b7C b7D

Leads:

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will contact officials of the subject organization to develop information concerning []

[]
[]
[] b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2004 BY 60326aucbca/ag/jmc

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED]
11/30/70

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File #: 105-71618

Bureau File #: 105-153080

Title: AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNCIL

b7C

Character:

REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

Synopsis:

American-Southern African Council (ASAC) not registered with
U.S. Department of Justice [REDACTED]

He advised the American Information Center (AIC) in Rhodesia is an independent Center, organized under the laws of Rhodesia. The ASAC and the AIC cooperate with each other but neither organization controls the other. He advised there is no relationship between the ASAC and the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust and could furnish no information concerning the operation or personnel of the Trust. Incorporation records of the ASAC set out.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] United States Department of Justice, advised that her
files contain no record on the ASAC,

A review of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia on November 10, 1970, showed that Certificate Number 691927 was issued to the American-Southern African Council on August 14, 1969. It is noted that all provisions of the District of Columbia Non-Profit Corporation Act had been complied with.

WFO 105-71618

The annual report filed January 28, 1970, showed the registered agent to be DONALD PHILLIPS, 20 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

✓ The directors of the council were shown as follows:

President:	MICHAEL D. JAFFEE 120 South Washington Street Alexandria, Virginia
Vice President:	LAKE E. HIGH, JR. 1814 Wilson Lane Apartment 102 <i>LAKE HIGH</i> McLean, Virginia
Secretary:	SHEILA PHILLIPS 1927 North Woodrow Street Arlington, Virginia
Treasurer:	L. DONALD PHILLIPS 1927 North Woodrow Street Arlington, Virginia

MEMBERS OF SUBJ. CO. ORGANIZATION

The Articles of Incorporation showed the purpose of the organization is to promote and encourage the development of better relations between the United States and the nations and people of Southern Africa; to promote the growth of American trade and travel to Southern Africa; to influence public and congressional opinion on behalf of these purposes; to publish and distribute material related to the purpose of the corporation; to raise funds by direct mail for the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation; for direct assistance to the people of Southern Africa; to exercise all lawful powers as set forth in the District of Columbia Non-Profit Corporation Act.

The Articles of Incorporation were filed on August 14, 1969.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/20/70

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[redacted]
[redacted] was interviewed and
furnished the following information:

The ASAC is a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, during August, 1969. The purpose of the organization is to promote better relations, trade and understanding between the United States and countries of South Africa, such as Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

[redacted] advised that there is no official or legal relationship between the ASAC and the American Information Center in Salisbury, Rhodesia. He advised that both organizations are independent and exercise no control over each other's operation. According to [redacted] there is cooperation between both organizations in that they exchange information concerning personal, educational, business and political matters. He cited as an example of the type of cooperation that is extended between the two organizations, if a Rhodesian wanted to obtain enrollment and cost information concerning American universities, the ASAC would attempt to obtain the information or advise the American Information Center where the information could be obtained. The same type of assistance would be extended on personal and business matters. He also cited as an example of cooperation, a case wherein a Rhodesian contacted the American Information Center in Salisbury to locate a relative in the United States. [redacted] indicated the American Information Center would contact the ASAC and they would provide whatever assistance they could in locating the relative or advising the Rhodesian what further steps he should take. According to [redacted] the ASAC assisted in setting up the American Information Center in Rhodesia, but the information center is organized under the laws of Rhodesia and exercises no control over the activities of the ASAC. [redacted] stated that the majority of the cooperative work carried on by the ASAC and the American Information Center pertains to personal

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On 11/10/70 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-71618

SAs [redacted]

b7C

by

JFP:mee/nsr

Date dictated 11/13/70

WFO 105-71618

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services similar to that mentioned above. [] further advised that the American Information Center is a private, independent organization not affiliated with the Rhodesian Government.

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With regard to the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust of Salisbury, Rhodesia, [] advised there is no connection between that organization and the ASAC. He advised that he is unfamiliar with the organization and activities of the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust. [] stated that the ASAC does not act as a representative of the trust and is not engaged in any form of activity within the United States on behalf of the trust or at the request of the trust.

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[] advised that the funds for the operation of the ASAC are obtained through direct mail solicitation within the United States and the publication of the organization's monthly news letter "The American-Southern Africa Review." He stated that the funds obtained are utilized for the operation of the ASAC and are not for the benefit of any foreign government or organization. He stated that the ASAC does do some lobbying before Congress and hopes to develop better relations between the United States and Rhodesia and South Africa.

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WFO 105-71618

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advised that he was unfamiliar with the operation and personnel of the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust of Salisbury and, therefore, did not know the identity of the American who acted as Assistant Managing Director of the trust. b7C b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 1/29/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/10/70 - 1/8/71
TITLE OF CASE AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL		REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b7C	TYPED BY sag
AGI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-13-2004 BY 60290awcbce/ag/jms		CHARACTER OF CASE RA-RHODESIA	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] ^{b7C} dated 11/30/70, at WFO.

- C -

ENCLOSURESTO BUREAU

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are two copies of the most recent issues of the American-Southern Africa Review. This publication, which is a newsletter published by the subject organization, was made available [redacted] ^{b7C}
[redacted] ^{b7D}
[redacted]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

④-Bureau (105-153080) (Enc. 3)
1-WFO (105-71618)

105-153080-19

REG-52

7 JAN 29 1971

EX-105

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

b2

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	State	RACTED
Request Recd.	v/info	v/no further investigation
Date Fwd.	2/16/71	
How Fwd.	agm:efh	
By		

57 FEB 11 1971

- A -
COVER PAGE

WFO 105-71618

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The enclosed documents are being furnished as they may assist the Bureau and the Department of Justice in analyzing the operation of the ASAC.

ADMINISTRATIVE

As noted in the attached report, contact with

has

shown no connection between the ASAC and the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust of Salisbury, Rhodesia. Since the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust and the ASAC are not affiliated and there is no evidence that the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust has ever operated in the United States, WFO is conducting no further investigation to identify the unnamed American who was reported to be a managing director of the trust.

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Since all information developed has been forwarded to the Bureau, no further investigation is being conducted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60299aucba/ag/jl

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

1/29/71

b7C

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 105-71618

Bureau File #: 105-153080

Title:

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL

Character:

REGISTRATION ACT - RHODESIA

Synops

[redacted] advised the Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust is not connected with the Council and was never active in the United States. [redacted]

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[redacted] The American Information Centre is organized under the laws of Rhodesia and operates independently. The Council expects to change United States policy toward Rhodesia and South Africa through lobbying and use of their newsletter, the American-Southern Africa Review.

- C -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

17-69)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

1/19/71

Date

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] was interviewed and furnished
the following information:

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

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He advised that [redacted]

[redacted] was uncertain of [redacted] connection with the
Rhodesian Property and Investment Trust. He advised that his
knowledge of the operation of the trust and its personnel was
very limited, but it had no connection with the operation of the
American-Southern Africa Council. He described the trust as a
private business venture with the purpose of encouraging investment
in real estate in Rhodesia. He further described it as a business
venture that apparently never got into operation and to the best
of his knowledge, was never active in the United States. [redacted]
advised that he was unable to identify the American who is reported
to be the assistant managing director of the Rhodesian Property
and Investment Trust.

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[redacted] advised that the ASAC actively assisted in organizing
and opening the American Information Centre in Salisbury, Rhodesia.
However, once the Centre was opened, it operated independently
under the control of its own board of directors. [redacted] advised
that the Centre was incorporated under the laws of Rhodesia and
its directors are Rhodesian citizens. He stated that the ASAC
does not control the operation of the Centre and does not pay
the salaries or expenses of the Centre. According to [redacted]

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1/8/71 at Washington, D.C.

File # WFO 105-71618

SA [redacted] sag b7C

1/13/71

Date dictated

b7C

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has contributed substantial sums of money from his personal funds to meet the operating expenses of the American Information Centre. [] further stated that neither the American Information Centre nor the American-Southern Africa Council exercise any control over the other's operation.

[] advised that the ASAC expects to lobby to promote the aims of the Council. He advised that the Council is not registered as a lobbyist organization and does not believe there is any necessity for the Council to register as a lobbyist. He based this belief on the fact that only a limited amount of the activity of the Council is devoted to lobbying. [] advised that the Council has made no effort to contact government officials to promote the aims of the Council. He indicated the Council will attempt to further the aims of the Council by contacting congressmen sympathetic to their views in order to change the United States foreign policy toward Rhodesia and South Africa.

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[] advised that the bulk of the Council's funds are raised through subscription to their newsletter, the American-Southern Africa Review. He stated that the funds raised are used for the operation of the Council, payment of salaries and expenses, and printing of the newsletter. He stated that the Council's funds are not used for the benefit of any foreign organization, agency, or government. [] noted that the Council has had severe financial difficulties in the past and any funds raised are needed for the operation of the Council in the United States. However, [] stated that the Council had recently organized a mail solicitation for funds to be donated to the support of the St. Giles Medical Rehabilitation Centre in Salisbury, Rhodesia. A request for donations to be sent directly to the Medical Centre was included in the November-December issue of the American-Southern Africa Review. All donations were directed to be sent to the Medical Centre and no such donations were utilized or for the benefit of the Council. [] stated that the purpose of the solicitation was charitable in nature but it also was a method of bringing attention to the present sanctions applied against Rhodesia. [] advised that it is the Council's position that these sanctions are unconstitutional.

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WFO 105-71618

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[] stated that one of the purposes of the Council is to seek a change of the United States Government's present policy toward Rhodesia and South Africa. He stated that the Council expects to have the present policy changed by educating people to their point of view through their newsletter and by lobbying before Congress.

[] advised that the ASAC does not receive any funds from any foreign government, agency, or organization. He further stated there is no foreign control, neither financial nor administrative, over the operations of the ASAC.

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REVIEW

Incorporating Friends of Rhodesian Independence Newsletter

VOL. 5, NO. 3

AUGUST 1970

AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTER NOW OPEN



A representative of the AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL shown raising the American flag outside of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE's office at Sarum House, 74 Manica Road, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

The American flag is once again flying in Rhodesia! Thanks to the efforts of the AMERICAN - SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL and its thousands of supporters all across America the ~~Niger~~ Administration has been thwarted in its attempt to cut off all communication between the American and Rhodesian people.

The CENTRE was formally opened on May 29 by Lord Angus Graham, the Duke of Montrose, who is a signer of the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence and a former cabinet minister. Full details of this historic event, as reprinted from the Rhodesian press, appear on page three of this Review.

In itself, the opening of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE marked a vitally significant setback to the plans of the State Department plotters for a reversion to barbarism in all of Southern Africa. By establishing the CENTRE, in cooperation with a group of eminent Rhodesians, ASAC has demonstrated that the American people will not stand by quietly and allow the Administration to continue its disastrous policies. The American Consulate in Salisbury remains closed, but the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE stands as a concrete symbol of the determination of the American people to maintain and expand their close ties of friendship with the people of Rhodesia.

When ASAC announced its plans to open an Information Center in Salisbury to replace the Consulate, it was proposed that the new office would serve as a two-way channel of communication between the United States and Rhodesia. This aspect of the CENTRE's operations has, on the Rhodesian side, been successful beyond original expectations.

During the several weeks preceeding the formal opening, Rhodesian press, radio, and television coverage given ASAC's activities made the Rhodesian public more aware than ever before that

(Continued on Page 4)

Rhodesian Director Visits U.S.

Mr. Roy Boden, a director of ASAC's AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE in Salisbury, has just returned to Rhodesia, after a one month visit to the United States. Mr. Boden is a prominent Rhodesian businessman, and a leader in the Rhodesian Front, Rhodesia's governing political party. He was instrumental in the establishment of the CENTRE, and will play the leading role in operating it in the interest of American-Rhodesian friendship.

The main purpose of Mr. Boden's trip was to establish a close and efficient working relationship between the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE and ASAC's Washington office. He feels that such a relationship is essential if the CENTRE is to be able to fulfill its vitally important functions.

In addition to consulting at length with ASAC officials on the operation of the INFORMATION CENTRE, Mr. Boden met with a number of leaders in the American conservative movement, and he



Roy Boden, shown discussing the progress of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE with Don Phillips, ASAC's Treasurer.

presented a Rhodesian "Zimbabwe bird" necktie to over 90 congressmen who have expressed opposition to the Administration's anti-Rhodesian policy. On July 25, he was the guest of honor at a reception attended by a number of ASAC's supporters in the Washington area.

(Continued on Page 5)

105-151580-47

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA REVIEW

Published monthly

by the

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL

20 E Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20001

ASAC ON THE MOVE

The AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL has, as one can note from reading the articles in this issue of the *Review*, made considerable progress in the past several months. The helpfulness of PROJECT HELP has been attested to by the Rhodesian authorities directly concerned. ASAC's AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE in Salisbury is open, and operating at full steam. The real thanks for this success, of ~~course goes to our faithful supporters across America~~, without whose loyalty and assistance none of our work would be possible.

What makes ASAC's success more remarkable, and the loyalty of our supporters more appreciated, is the fact that all of our recent accomplishments have come in the face of a vicious and unprincipled attack unprecedented in the annals of the American conservative movement. We recognize, as much as anyone in America, the desperate need for unity in the conservative movement. This is why we have, until now, refrained from naming names and exposing the individual whose thirst for personal profit and power has threatened to destroy this organization, as well as other reputable conservative groups which stand in the way of his egotistical goal of total domination of the conservative movement.

At this time, however, we can see no choice but to frankly set out, for the benefit both of our supporters and of those who have been led astray by the above mentioned smear campaign, the facts as they exist.

And the basic fact is that a shadowy individual named Willis A. Carto, best known as the "owner" of an organization called "Liberty Lobby," has set out on an unprovoked and deliberate campaign to destroy the AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL. His motivation, as best as can be determined, is primarily one of greed. By smearing ASAC, he hopes to get well-meaning conservatives to give financial support to a phony "pro-Rhodesia" organization which he has established.

His method is the "big-lie" technique: ~~this man operates on~~ the assumption that the bigger the lie, the more people that will believe it. He conducts his smear campaigns through his "Liberty Lobby," and through a number of disreputable publications which he owns or controls, such as the "Washington Observer" and "Statecraft."

It should be pointed out here that Willis Carto's name is never used by any of the numerous organizations he controls. He knows how odious his own reputation is, and he uses front men to carry on all of his activities. The great majority of the supporters of his organizations, including those of "Liberty Lobby," have undoubtedly never heard of Carto. It is indeed unfortunate that a person of Carto's ilk is able to maintain, unknown to most of its supporters and contributors, absolute control of an organization with so much potential for good as "Liberty Lobby."

There is no room in a publication of this size to give the full details on Carto's shady activities, his complex of phony front groups, and his defraudation of his well-meaning supporters. In any event, we would rather devote the limited space available to the purpose of this organization: developing Ameri-

can support for the anti-Communist nations of Southern Africa. We will mail, free of charge, a detailed and documented report on Mr. Carto's activities to any supporter who asks for it.

It is necessary, however, to go into Carto's charges and activities relating directly to ASAC's activities. We do this in order to reassure our supporters and, hopefully, to win back some old supporters and potential supporters who have been affected by Carto's libelous smears.

When Willis Carto learned about ASAC's plans to open an office in Salisbury to replace the American Consulate, he immediately sensed the opportunity for profit, and attempted to open his own office, which he calls the "American Information Center and Free World Consulate," whatever the last part means. He collected a large amount of money from his well meaning supporters, whom he regularly refers to as "suckers."

On arriving in Salisbury, Carto found ASAC's AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE in full operation, and highly regarded by the Rhodesian people. He was told in no uncertain terms that the opening of his operation in Rhodesia was not desired. Unable to find any Rhodesians willing to assist in his scheme, he tucked his tail between his legs ~~and came home~~.

Safely away from Rhodesia, Carto then announced (in his "Liberty Letter") that his fraudulent "Information Center" was in full operation. In fact, ASAC's AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE provides the only real American representation in Salisbury, and Carto knows it. His shameful willingness to use the Rhodesian issue for his personal benefit, to the detriment of both Rhodesia and American conservatism, should earn him the total contempt of every thinking American.

Willis Carto's major operation, "Liberty Lobby," is under investigation for fraud by both the Post Office Department and the office of the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. (Those persons requesting our detailed report on Carto will learn about some of the fraudulent activities which are being investigated.) Those close to the investigation do not rule out the possibility of Carto's imprisonment for fraud in the not too distant future.

Instead of defending his own record and the records of his front organizations, which he knows would be impossible, Carto has instead chosen to smear the AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL with charges which he knows to be false. A libel suit against Carto and several of his fronts is now in preparation, and should be filed shortly.

We can assure our supporters that there is absolutely nothing to the charges Carto is making against us, and that the AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL is being operated solely in the interest of fulfilling its stated goals. ~~All~~ funds raised by ASAC for any of our projects are, above expenses, used for those projects.

Our medical fund project, called PROJECT HELP, was a good example of this. In order to stop ASAC from sending medical supplies to Rhodesia, Willis Carto began a barrage of totally false charges about the project. The falsity of these charges can be seen by reading the letters from Rhodesia on page six of the *Review*. It is true that the project was not as successful as its original potential indicated, but this is solely because Carto's big-lie technique succeeded in confusing many people, and contributions were therefore not as large as they should have been. Furthermore, investigation in Rhodesia has disclosed that Willis Carto's phony organizations have never sent a single item of medicine to that country.

The AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL will, in the face of libelous and unwarranted attacks, continue its fight. Increased coordination between the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE in Salisbury and ASAC's Washington office will make our work increasingly effective. We are planning an

(Continued on Page 4)

THE

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Citizen

RHODESIA'S ONLY INDEPENDENT NATIONAL
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

WE FIGHT FOR RHODESIA

• • Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper • •

No. 888 SEVENTEENTH YEAR

JUNE 5, 1970.

LORD GRAHAM, officially opening the American Information Centre in Salisbury, called for American conservative movements to unite in order to combat more strongly the leftists who assault the free world with Rhodesia as the immediate objective.

Moments before, the American flag was raised again in Rhodesia by the chairman of the American Southern Africa Council, Dr Richard van Buskirk, in the name of the majority of the American people and in opposition to the actions of his government.

Before leaving the country, Dr van Buskirk gave the administration of the newly born centre to a Rhodesian committee.

"We do not want anyone to feel that the American people have abandoned either our countrymen here or our friends of Rhodesia," said Dr van Buskirk addressing his guests.

Afterwards he added: "We would particularly like to show our friends in Rhodesia, despite the actions of the American Government, that they have not been abandoned by the American people."



Lord Angus Graham opening the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE.

In reply to Dr van Buskirk, Lord Graham insisted upon the importance of the united forces of the American right-wing by saying:

"It is no secret that in the United States you have more than your fair share of right-wing organizations and it would be indeed my hope and I am sure yours, that these organizations could draw closer together, because it would bring a great strengthening of the general movement of conservatism."

"Perhaps, Doctor, you may find here in the overwhelming unity that has been indicated by the electorate some inspirations towards this coming together of forces that have a battle to fight. It is absolutely essential to success."

Among the important considerations that Lord Graham raised were: "I think it is important

when you do go back, Dr van Buskirk, that you point out to your people that not only are we fighting the same battle, but we are here perhaps the next objective of the enemy in the ultimate assault they hope to make on Western civilization, including your country."

"I think it is very important that people in America understand that."

"This is the next objective of international Communism — cut the world up like an orange — the Far East, Southern Africa, and around Cape Horn, so that the Panama Canal which is a dicey one is about the only way that would be around the world if Southern Africa goes, so I hope when you get home that you rub that one in."

Before declaring the office open, Lord Graham presented a Rhode-

sian flag to Dr van Buskirk "as a symbol of friendship — the people of Rhodesia with the people of America."

A committee is already operating the Centre and is composed of Rhodesians according to the purposes of the American Southern Africa Council.

The chairman is Mr M. J. Perepeczko, a prominent Rhodesian businessman and farmer and a distinguished member of the Rhodesian Front.

Mrs A. M. Gilbert is a talented business woman and member of the American Women's Association, having had an American mother.

Named Secretary of the commit-

tee, Mr R. A. Boden is a distinguished Rhodesian political figure and businessman, and was for the past three years in charge of the interests of the American Southern Africa Council in Rhodesia.

Mr Jose de J. Guerreiro is a journalist and managing director of a news agency in Salisbury, formerly being editor of a daily newspaper in Lourenco Marques.

"Old Glory," fluttering again in Rhodesia was flown over the capital in Washington, D. C. prior to presentation to the American Information Centre. This was organized by Congressman John Rarick, a well known and dedicated friend of Rhodesia.



The CENTRE's Rhodesian Board of Advisors, from left to right, Mrs. Anne Gilbert, Mr. Roy Boden, an ASAC representative, Mr. Jose DeJ. Guerreiro, and Mr. J. Perepeczko, the Board's Chairman.

EXTRA

As this issue of the REVIEW goes to press, we have received the following report from an ASAC representative in Salisbury, Rhodesia, made after a personal inspection of "Liberty Lobby's" so-called Rhodesian office:

"'Liberty Lobby' has no office in Salisbury. There are no employees, no signs, and no activity at the location in the Lister Building where Willis Carto claims to have opened an office. I found that Carto merely persuaded a small Rhodesian organization to allow him to use their office as his mailing address in Salisbury. Rhodesians are extremely upset at Carto's fraudulent tactics."

AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE

(Continued from Page 1)

there is a powerful political movement in America opposing our government's anti-Rhodesian policy. And, in the two months of the CENTRE's operation, the office has daily been crowded with people, some expressing their appreciation and good wishes, and others seeking specific information about America.

Specific inquiries about America began to come in even before the office was opened, and they continue at a steady pace (over 200 in the first few days). These concern such things as educational opportunities in America, travel, and publications. The U. S. government handles such inquiries through our embassies and consulates in such "free" countries as the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, but refuses to do so in Rhodesia. The AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE is performing a real service by doing what the Nixon Administration unconscionably refuses to do.

Unfortunately, the CENTRE is not able to give very much help to the numerous Rhodesian businessmen who want to trade with America. The Administration's unconstitutional sanctions policy prevents trade with Rhodesia, while they at the same time seek to expand trade with our Communist enemies. The CENTRE can, however, keep channels open in anticipation of the time, hopefully not far in the future, when sanctions are lifted.

Most Americans are unaware that the Administration will not allow persons traveling on a Rhodesian passport to enter the United States, although Communists of all varieties are welcomed with open arms. The CENTRE's staff finds this difficult to explain to the many Rhodesians who inquire about travel to America. ASAC's Washington office will attempt to bring this injustice to the attention of Congress.

RHODESIAN "PEN-PALS"

As a major part of ASAC's "people-to-people" friendship program, we want to put individual Americans in direct contact with individual Rhodesians. ASAC officials who have traveled in Rhodesia have found that a great many Rhodesians would like to participate in such a program, and many ASAC supporters have written to the Washington office asking about it.

The "pen-pal" program is now ready to begin. The AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE has a rapidly growing list of Rhodesians in all walks of life who would like to engage in correspondence with Americans. All you have to do is



Lord Graham, surrounded by well-wishers and representatives of the Rhodesian press, discussing the importance of cooperation among conservatives in all parts of the Western world.

send your name and a few details about yourself to ASAC's Washington office (fill in the form on page four of the Review) and you will be put in contact with a Rhodesian of similar interests.

AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE LIBRARY

Here is another way you can participate in the AIC's activities! As part of its effort to provide Rhodesians with the truth about America, the CENTRE is in the process of assembling a library of suitable information on America. Since foreign exchange is not available in Rhodesia for this purpose, the project can only be a success if it has the cooperation of ASAC supporters here in America.

The CENTRE will not, of course, distribute the kind of left-wing propaganda which is usually the only kind of literature stocked by the government's official USIA libraries around the world. It does need good conservative literature, both books and magazines, and ASAC supporters are asked to send this kind of material directly to ASAC's AMERICAN

ASAC ON THE MOVE

(Continued from Page 2)

all-out effort to bring the insanity of the Nixon Administration's policy toward the nations of Southern Africa to the attention of the American people, and our lobbying efforts on Capitol Hill are being intensified.

All patriots should be encouraged that the combined efforts of the liberal establishment and of phony "conservative" organizations such as Willis Carto's "Liberty Lobby" have not been able to prevent the AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL from growing in strength and effectiveness.

INFORMATION CENTRE, 74 Manica Road, Salisbury, or to ASAC's Washington office for transshipment.

The CENTRE also needs books of general interest, technical manuals, business publications, travel literature and maps. Your cooperation can greatly assist the CENTRE in fulfilling its functions and expanding its influence.

TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

Although ASAC has sponsored a number of successful tours to Rhodesia in the past, the establishment of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE will make it possible for this program to be greatly expanded. Details on some exciting tours to Southern Africa being planned by ASAC will appear in the next issue of the Review.

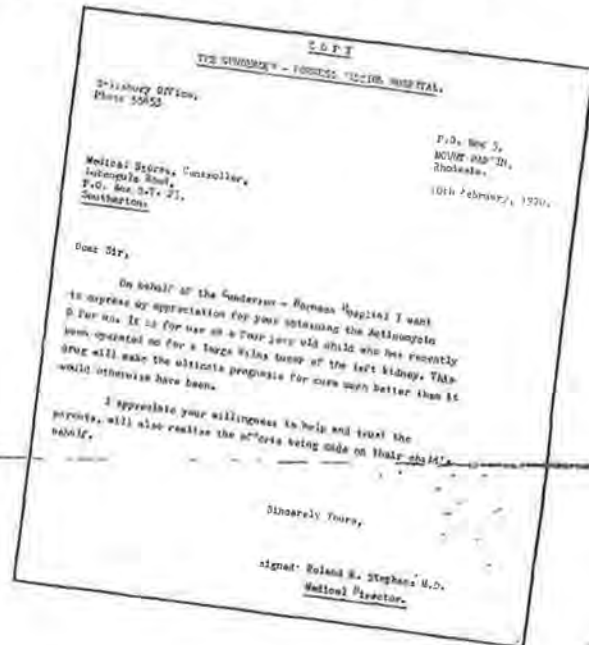
In the meanwhile, it is important that Americans understand that they are completely free to travel to Rhodesia. No visa is required, and Rhodesia's border formalities present no difficulties at all to traveling Americans. The State Department, with its typical duplicity, tells per-

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Prime Minister Ian Smith reviewing the First Battalion, Rhodesian Light Infantry on June 27, 1970. (Picture courtesy of the Photographic Unit, Rhodesian Ministry of Information.)

ASAC MEDICAL SUPPLIES SAVE BOY'S LIFE



The AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL's "PROJECT HELP," proved to be helpful indeed, as indicated by the above letters from Rhodesia. The Council is proud to have rendered this humanitarian assistance, and knows that those of its supporters who contributed to this project are equally proud. An ASAC spokesman commented: "I am only sorry that PROJECT HELP was not even more successful, which it would have been had it not been handicapped by the continual libelous attacks of Mr. Willis Carto, a man who has absolutely no regard for the truth."

Mr. Jose deJ. Guerreiro, a member of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE's Rhodesian Advisory Board, checked with the Rhodesian Ministry of Health on PROJECT HELP. He was told that ASAC was the only American organization to send medical supplies to Rhodesia.

AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE (Continued from Page 4)

sons who inquire about travel to Rhodesia that they need a visa from a British consulate. This is totally false information, which can safely be ignored.

Many Americans, both residents of Rhodesia and visitors, have already made use of the facilities of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE. Since American travel to Rhodesia is expected to greatly increase in the next few years, this aspect of the CENTRE's operations will become increasingly important.

The AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE is now a going concern. Working in close coordination with ASAC's Washington office, it already justified the support of those thousands of patriotic Americans whose support made its establishment possible.

BODEN (Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Boden said that his trip to the United States renewed his confidence in the AMERICAN SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL, and his determination to make the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE a permanent fixture in Salisbury. He commented: "I was most impressed at the

large number of Americans I met who support the Rhodesian position. I also found that an unfortunately large number of people are completely unfamiliar with Rhodesia, but I am confident that, as ASAC expands its educational work in America, many of these will be converted into staunch supporters of our cause."



Outside view of the AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE's offices.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2004 BY 60290aucbce/ag/jms

CHRISTMAS CHEER TO RHODESIA

[REDACTED]
ST. GILES MEDICAL REHABILITATION CENTRE
P. O. Box A 224, Avondale
Salisbury, Rhodesia

(Please make checks
payable to ST. GILES)

b7C

[REDACTED]
I want to help ST. GILES carry on its vitally important work. Enclosed please
find my Christmas gift in the amount of ___\$1000 ___\$500 ___\$300 ___\$250
___\$200 ___\$150 ___\$100 ___\$50 ___\$25 ___\$15 ___\$10 \$_____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

INDEPENDENT RHODESIA FIVE YEARS OLD



This historic photo shows Prime Minister Ian D. Smith, surrounded by members of his Cabinet, signing the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence on November 11, 1965.

ASAC Salutes Fifth Anniversary of Rhodesian Independence

"I believe that we are a courageous people and history has cast us in a heroic role. To us has been given the privilege of being the first Western nation in the last two decades to have the determination and fortitude to say, 'So far and no further...'"

"We have struck a blow for the preservation of justice, civilization and Christianity. And in the spirit of this belief we have this day assumed our sovereign independence."

With these stirring words, Prime Minister Ian D. Smith announced Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence on November 11, 1965. Millions of people around the world looked hopefully to that small country in southern Africa as a shining light in a free world ever retreating before the onslaught of Communism and barbarism. Five years later, the free Republic of Rhodesia stands as a affirmation of the fact that Western civilization does not *have* to retreat before its enemies; that free men with courage and determination *can* remain free.

In the face of a world virtually united in a cynical drive to stamp out Rhodesian independence, Rhodesia has not only survived as a free and independent nation; it thrives and prospers in an atmosphere of cheerful optimism. The terrorist problem has been dealt with firmly and successfully and terrorists are actually less of a problem in Rhodesia than in most American cities. Indeed, the average Rhodesian looks upon the "black liberators" of liberal imagination more as subjects for humor than anything else.

And the Rhodesian economy which, according to liberal dreaming, was to be brought to a standstill in a matter of months, is, although serious problems remain, in a remarkably healthy state. Ironically, one of the main problems at present seems to be that the economy is expanding too quickly.

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Red Threat to Southern Africa

In the years ahead, the nations of Southern Africa face an increasingly difficult battle against the forces of international Communism, which can now be seen as beginning a major thrust for Red control of the entire sub-continent.

This very real danger is far from apparent at first glance, and certainly not to one who compares the state of stability and progress in Southern Africa with the ravages of liberalism afflicting other parts of the world, including our own. Nowhere in the world is the Communist menace so readily recognized, and so effectively fought, as in South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese provinces of Mozambique and Angola. And nowhere else has the internal Communist element been so effectively rooted out.

The red threat referred to here is a long-range one, involving the strategic aims of the Soviet Union and Communist China, both of which are expanding their influence and presence in Africa at an alarming rate. An essential element of the Communist thrust is provided by the innumerable fellow travelers and front groups strategically scattered around the Western world.

The Red Chinese infiltration of Africa (which can reasonably be called a quiet invasion) was dramatized on October 26, with the visit to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania of Fang Yi, the Chinese Minister of Economic Cooperation. The announced purpose of the visit was the official opening of the so-called *Tanzam* railroad project being constructed by the Red Chinese between the Zambian Copperbelt and the port of Dar es Salaam, and scheduled for completion in 1975.

The railroad project itself is purely political, having no economic justification. Exports from Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) have traditionally been shipped to world markets by way of the Rhodesian and Portuguese railway systems. But after Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda decided that he had to have an un-economic rail link to the Indian Ocean at Dar es Salaam. The project being too nonsensical even for the giveaway experts in Washington, Kuanda and Communist Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere turned to the Chinese. American taxpayers, however, will be pleased to learn that they are financ-

(Continued on Page 3)

ST. GILES MEDICAL REHABILITATION CENTRE

Serving Rhodesia's Handicapped . . . Americans Asked to Help!



This is Gillian, and the happy Rhodesian children surrounding her are some of her friends at ST. GILES MEDICAL REHABILITATION CENTRE in Salisbury. ST. GILES is their only hope of surmounting their handicaps and going on to lead useful and active lives. At ST. GILES they receive modern medical and surgical care from a highly trained and dedicated staff. They also receive the warm and sympathetic friendship which is so important to any child, but particularly to one struggling to overcome a crippling physical handicap. They are only a few of the hundreds of children being helped in the most meaningful way by this magnificent institution.

The happy young mother at your left is Faye . . . But eight years ago, Faye broke her neck in a car accident and was completely paralyzed. Thanks to her own courage and tenacity and to modern rehabilitation techniques at ST. GILES, she has been able to work at a responsible office job from her wheelchair for the past five years. In 1969, Faye married and is now the mother of a healthy boy. This normal life would never have been possible without the help of ST. GILES.



Please don't turn your back on St. Giles. These children need all that you can possibly spare!

ST. GILES, located in a suburb of Salisbury, is a medical rehabilitation centre providing all of the services required for the full rehabilitation of children and adults with all types of physical handicaps. The heart-warming pictures above show only a few of the many severely handicapped patients who are being helped there.

But ST. GILES, at the present time, has an urgent need for financial assistance, to carry on its irreplaceable work. Its operating expenses amount to over \$110,000 per year. One quarter of this is provided by the Rhodesian government and by local governments. Another one-third is covered by fees, although no patient is ever turned away from ST. GILES because of a genuine inability to pay. The balance must be provided by contributions from the public.

And virtually all of the financing for essential building extensions must be raised through public contributions. Early this year, ST. GILES began a building program, costing over \$200,000.

ST. GILES is heavily supported by the Rhodesian public. It is probably the most highly respected charitable institution in Rhodesia. Its President is The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Beadle, Chief Justice of the High Court of Rhodesia, and other prominent Rhodesian leaders serve on its Board.

There is, at present, an urgent need for \$280,000. The AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL urges its supporters to help meet this need. And the Council is confident that patriotic Americans in all parts of the Republic will not allow an unconstitutional sanctions policy to stand in the way of their giving badly needed assistance to handicapped children (and adults) whose only crime is that they live in a country which has had the courage to take an unyielding stand against the international Communist menace.

ST. GILES MEDICAL REHABILITATION CENTRE, P. O. Box A224, Avondale, SALISBURY, RHODESIA.